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THE WEST POINT FOOTBALL TEAM—PHOTOGRAPH BY J. H. HARE.

We publish, by the courtesy of the Illustrated American, the above picture of the West Point football team. The cadet apart on the left of the stoop as we face the picture is Scott. The others on the stoop, from left to right, are Williams, Heintzelman, Gillmore, Scales and

Humphreys, C. B. The four next below them on the upper step are Nesbitt, Humphreys, E. H.; Savage and Hall, C. W. Standing on the left of the stoop is Roberts, T. A., and on the right of it, Craig and Baender. Between them on the lower step, from left to right, are Romeyn, Connor (captain), Morgan and Waldron.

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SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Those familiar with what was going on in our Navy have been asking themselves for some time, "What's up?" The most plausible explanation has been that the disturbances in Cuba were expected to involve us in trouble with Spain. Now comes the specific statement that on the 28th of August last, our Minister at Madrid, Mr. Taylor, learned at a dinner party given by the British Ambassador at Madrid, that the Prime Minister of Spain had sent a note to each Ambassador, naturally omitting the American Ambassador, asking what would be the probable attitude of his government in the case of difficulty between Spain and the United States. The New York "Sun" says: "The morning after this dinner Minister Taylor sent to the Spanish Foreign Office a peremptory notification that unless the communication to the Ambassadors was instantly withdrawn he would demand his passports and return to Washington. This severance of diplomatic relations would have been followed by the recall of the Spanish Minister to Washington. The promptness and vigor of Mr. Taylor's threat produced its effect, and within twenty-four hours every Ambassador had returned his note."

It is not necessary to accept this story to understand that there is much hostile feeling in Spain toward this country. That it is unjust and unreasonable does not make it any less intense; indeed, the more unjust and unreasonable people are the more certain they are as to the righteousness of their action. Our Government has been diligent and faithful in enforcing the obligations of neutrality, and has excited much criticism throughout the United States by its action in maintaining laws interfering with the interests of the Cubans. Our courts have been impartial in enforcing the law, and our naval vessels and revenue cutters have done much more to interfere with hostile expeditions against Cuba than have the Spaniards themselves. It is simply impossible to maintain a close blockade of a coast, as we found when we had nearly 700 vessels on our Navy list, and a large proportion of them were occupied in patrolling the Southern coast.

We owe no apologies to Spain, and we have had quite sufficient experience of the disturbance to our own peace, resulting from her feeble and incapable attempts to maintain the anachronism of Spanish rule upon this Continent. If we are to receive kicks, where we deserve thanks, "there will be blows to give as well as blows to take," as Daniel Webster once said. We observe that Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who has recently returned from Cuba, prophesies that the insurgents may win, possibly within eight months, notwithstanding the enormous forces arrayed against them. Even foreign observers have come to the same conclusion as to the hopelessness of the Spanish cause, and there is a shrewd suspicion that Spain is anxious to get out of difficulty, and save herself from the humiliation of surrender to inferior forces, by creating a difficulty with the United States. In less than two years Spain has sent out to Cuba forty-two generals, 638 field officers, 5,884 company officers, and 158,987 non-commissioned officers and privates; total, 165,551. But of this number there are reported to be considerably under 150,000 left to take part in the decisive efforts that are to be made during the winter to suppress the insurrection.

The Madrid correspondent of the "Journal des Débats" reports that 40,000 of the 90,525 men, called to the colors in Spain last month, will go to Cuba. But as they are all the rawest of raw recruits they will add but little to the fighting force. Our London contemporary, the "Army and Navy Gazette," says: "Matters will not be improved if the report is true that the United States, Mexico, and several of the more powerful South American States are about to recognize the independence of Cuba. Spain is in financial difficulties, and these would be distinctly increased by a Pan-American combination against her. It is doubtful whether Spain can go on fighting the Cubans. The cost is enormous. Eighteen million pounds in nineteen months, and now £2,000,000 a month, is a pretty big price to pay for past maladministration."

According to Fitzhugh Lee, our Consul General at Havana, the total forces of the insurgents do not exceed 45,000 men; but they are always to the front, energetic and active, and ready to meet the foe. The soldiers of Spain, on the contrary, are not actively in the field engaged in chasing and fighting insurgent bands, but comfortably quartered in the towns and villages of the island. Gen. Lee shows that possibly not 5,000 men of the Spanish army are to-day beyond sight of the towns, and this has been the case since the war began two years ago. Outside of Havana and other seaports, and few cities, Cuba is in the possession of insurgents, and notwithstanding reports of Spanish victories, not one of them has been driven from his chosen position. There is but one logical method of settling the difficulty, and that is by the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba. But Spanish pride will not admit of this remedy, and there are strong indications that they will prefer to embroil themselves in difficulty with the United States, that they may at least have the excuse of superior force to cover their discomfiture.

At the same time we do not believe that there will be any war with Spain, and there is much plausibility in the explanation that the belligerent demonstrations on the part of the Castilians are intended for home effect, and to establish a basis for claims against us for pecuniary damages which are to be presented later.

The Iron Gates of the Columbia have just been opened, too, as well as those of the Danube; with much less fuss, but with scarcely less promise of beneficence to those who live "where rolls the Oregon."

A SAD CASE.

The appearance of the American lady, Mrs. Castle, in the London courts, recalls the sensational trial for murder at the Old Bailey, in 1872, of Capt. W. C. Minor, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., retired. Capt. Minor was a native of New Haven, Conn., and a gentleman of fine education and ability, but eccentric and dissolute habits. He was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in the Army in 1864, and rendered valuable hospital services in the field till the close of the war. During the epidemic of cholera in New York in 1866, Dr. Minor volunteered his services at Fort Columbus, where it was almost impossible to induce a physician to go, and distinguished himself and endeared himself to the patients of the hospital and the public by his heroic efforts to nullify the contagion. Largely by his abilities and the following of his hygienic prescriptions the progress of the scourge was stopped in that vicinity. For his services at Fort Columbus, Congress, Sept. 28, 1866, conferred upon him the brevet of Captain. His exertions during the cholera epidemic, and the looseness of his private life shortly afterward so undermined his health that he was retired in 1870 on account of disability. Not long after he went to Europe and traveled extensively. In February, 1872, he was in London. During his debauches, which were almost continuous, he was accustomed to frequent resorts of the lowest character, and on the 18th of February of the year mentioned, while in a cheap hotel in Lambeth he became engaged in a furious altercation with a workman, whom he stabbed and killed. Arrested and brought to trial, the then American Ambassador, Robert C. Schenk, spared no efforts to insure a fair trial, and as light a sentence as possible, the greatest popular excitement manifesting itself at the time, both in England and America. During the progress of the trial the plea of insanity was advanced by the defense. It had its effect in preventing the death penalty, but the court finally sentenced the prisoner to lifelong confinement in Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, where he has since remained, despite the efforts of several Americans to secure his release.

Capt. Minor's condition is at present deplorable. He is seldom able to leave the ward for violent patients, and the picture of the wreck of a once powerful and brilliant intellect is most distressing. During his incarceration he has at no time failed to receive his pay as a retired officer, which is received and expended on his behalf by his conservator, Mr. Alfred Walker, of Rutland, Vt., who was designated by the Government at the time of his conviction.

HOW TO SECURE GOOD ROADS.

What we need in this country more than free silver are good roads. Every man who contributes in any way to the improvement of our highways to that extent promotes a higher civilization. In a volume just published by the Century Company, entitled, "American Highways—A Popular Account of Their Conditions and of the Means by Which They May Be Bettered," Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Hartford, deals with a subject he thoroughly understands. In his preface he calls attention to the patience—we should rather say ignorance—shown by the American people in submitting as long as they have to the curse of bad roads. Now that they are somewhat awakened to the need of improvement, there is danger that they may act hastily under the guidance of enthusiasts and with too little regard to the help that learning may give them. Thus capital will be wasted and discouragement will result. This is demonstrated by the neglect that has overtaken our roads, where other countries have shown that, even in competition with railways, this method of water carriage might be made of great value. The invention of the hydraulic lock, we may add, promises to open a new era of canal building in the United States.

Prof. Shaler's work is not intended for the professional engineer, but as a guide to popular ignorance. Each road is a local problem, and in dealing with this problem continual reference must be had to all the physical conditions of the ground it traverses, as well as to the probable future of the population in the area which it is to serve. "It is because the existing treatises neglect these important considerations that this work has been prepared." The aim of the writer is to provide a general account of roads suited to American needs. His experience has been such as to fit him to deal intelligently with the subject. He served during two years of the war as an artillery and staff officer in Kentucky, and there learned the meaning of bad wheelways in the critical work of campaigns, and has had valuable experience as a Massachusetts Highway Commissioner and otherwise. His volume gives full instructions as to the selection, testing and distribution of material, methods of construction, and cost and care of roads. It has numerous illustrations, and some of them present valuable object lessons as to the distinction between good and bad roads. Pictures of roads are given four miles from the City Hall, Philadelphia, corner of Ogden avenue and Twenty-second street, Chicago, and two miles from the Cleveland city limits. All are from photographs taken in 1891, and exhibit a condition of things disgraceful to a civilized community. They closely resemble some of the Kentucky mud roads over which Prof. Shaler must have dragged his artillery during the war, when it was hard to determine whether you were traveling by land or by water.

The first suggestion of "the use of the velocipede," or bicycle, for infantry, is contained in an article written by Gen. W. H. Brown, late United States volunteer, and appeared in the Army and Navy Journal twenty-eight years ago, in the number for August 22, 1868. After

presenting the various arguments for the use of this means of transportation, the author says: "Fogies whose official lives have been spent with precedent, circumlocution and red tape may not favorably regard this proposed innovation. The Quartermaster's Department possibly may think it an impertinent interference with their privilege of supplying transportation and unlimited stores of forage, and contractors for Indian ponies for the use of mounted infantry on the plains may greet it with a horse laugh. Practical men will not dismiss the subject without due consideration."

In a succeeding number of the Army and Navy Journal a facetious correspondent endeavored to discredit the suggestion of Gen. Brown by the "reductio ad absurdum," saying in the course of a long article: "May it not be possible to carry out the views of the philanthropists and peace societies by abolishing men of flesh and blood entirely in war and substituting for men of mettle men of metal? The force we could then bring into the field would be limited only by the extent of our iron mountains and the capacity of our rolling mills. With the mineral resources of our great country, of whom should we be afraid? 'Voluntary enlistments,' bounties and premiums would no longer terrify the taxpayer, and draft riots be no more. No longer would widows weep and desolate maidens tear their hair over fallen manhood; wounds there would be, but they could be healed. Even disjecta membra of a man in a state of dissolution would be gathered piously together and 'placed upon a war footing,' and, like a Phoenix from the ashes, a nation beaten in one combat would rise again. No tear of grief would steal down the bronzed cheek of the Pittsburg foundry man over the discomfiture of his offspring, for to him would come consolation in the guise of ordnance requisitions for repairs and more men. Machinists and armorers would take the place of surgeons and apothecaries; tongs, anvils and bellows supersede mortars, pill machines and lancets, and the yeomanry of the land be replaced by the iron mongery. The artisan, the farmer and the drover would learn war no more. The General and his staff alone would be 'of the earth earthy.' Safely seated in a hospitable mansion well in the rear, they would direct the evolutions of an army by means of the telegraph wire, quietly sipping punches, persuading cobblers through a straw, and perusing the latest editorials of the Army and Navy Journal upon 'military mineralogy,' 'the military resources of Pilot Knob,' and 'the preservation of armies from oxidation by the use of paint.'"

Reuter's Agency has received an account of the position of affairs in Cuba and of the prospects of a termination of the insurrection from a prominent British resident of Cuba, who has just arrived in London. "The result is a complete conundrum. The present situation seems an impossible one, but there it is. The Spanish officials say that it is owing to the guerilla nature of the war that they cannot follow the insurgents. But the fact is the troops are utterly undisciplined, and the present condition of affairs is due to the absence of anything like the proper conduct of warfare. There are too many troops. Were there fewer with better discipline, much more might be done. The outcry against Gen. Weyler personally is nonsense. He is a bright and intelligent man, and is not of the cruel nature he is represented by some to be. But the fact remains that in the matter of Cuba the Spanish Government is spending not less than £20,000,000 sterling annually, and meanwhile the island is being ruined. With regard to the position of the insurgents. They are very strong, and number at least 50,000 or 60,000 well-armed men. They have, however, no locus standi anywhere, and no fixed point of administration. Their arms, as is well known, all come from abroad. The insurgents are not nearly strong enough to drive out the Spanish forces, who apparently cannot do more than hold their own. So the position is simply one of deadlock."

According to the "Italia Militare e Marina," a soldier named Ignazio Sarocco, belonging to the artillery regiment in garrison at Venaria, near Turin, is to be credited with the origination of an absolutely new type of desertion, he being a deserter only during the day, but returning regularly to pass the nights in barracks. "It seems that Ignazio one evening missed the last train to Venaria from Turin, where he was consequently obliged to spend the night. Next day, fearing to present himself in barracks on account of the punishment awaiting him, he continued to absent himself, and was in due course declared a deserter. Apparently, however, Ignazio, while contriving to spend the daytime in a manner more or less satisfactory to himself, found the problem of obtaining sleeping quarters at night too knotty of solution, and returning to Venaria, used to slip into barracks at night by some illegitimate way known to some of the men, and used by them when breaking out of barracks or returning from nocturnal escapades. Once in the quarters, he used to find some quiet corner in which to slumber unobserved. It is asserted that he actually continued this system for six months before being overtaken by Nemesis, when he received from a military tribunal sentence of a year's imprisonment."

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald," while certain that President Cleveland will take some definite action looking to the establishment of peace in Cuba during his present term of office, is assured upon high authority that no immediate development in regard to Cuban affairs except such as may arise from the military operations now actively begun by Gen. Weyler may be expected.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

REPORT BY MAJ. GEN. MILES, COMMANDING.

After calling attention to the various reports submitted with his own, Gen. Miles says:

Fortunately during the year the Army has been called on only to a limited extent to act either against hostile Indians or against bodies of men who are engaged in violating the United States law or international treaty obligations. There have been several lawless bands that have to some extent disturbed the peace along the Rio Grande and the border line between Mexico and the southern border of Arizona and New Mexico. The troops of the Mexican Republic, as well as our own, have been engaged in suppressing such acts of lawlessness as have in a small degree interfered with the peace of the communities on both sides of the border, and arrangements have been made through the Government of Mexico to secure co-operation of the forces of that Republic and our own to this end. The troops in the Department of the Colorado have been actively engaged in small detachments in protecting the settlements against the depredations of a few Indian outlaws; the zeal and judicious disposition and action of the troops have contributed largely to maintaining a condition of peace and security among the sparsely settled districts of that frontier.

The personnel of the Army was never in better condition. The percentage of violations of military discipline has been exceedingly small during the year, and in the main both officers and men have fulfilled all the requirements that could be expected of a patriotic, intelligent and efficient Army.

The standard of enlisted men is constantly improving. The requirements for entering the service are now so exacting that during the last year out of 49,240 applicants only 7,465 were accepted as qualified for service in the Army, showing the care taken in enlistments and the rising standard of requirements. The soldiers are now very largely American born and taken from every section of our country and very many of the most respected families are represented among them. This condition of affairs has been made to a very large degree the elementary schools established for enlisted men under section 1231, Revised Statutes unnecessary, and now calls for a different class of instruction, more strictly professional. It also emphasizes the need of a different grade of special text books, and post libraries should be supplied with suitable books for those who would use them. Very many of our soldiers, through their Army training to a faithful performance of duty with promptness and accuracy, and the instruction they have received during their services are engaged in business for themselves or have secured excellent positions in civil life after their discharge, and are among the most valued citizens in the community where they reside. A good post library at every military post is also needed for the use of the officers in the post lyceum work; through this work a valuable incentive to study and improvement has been provided for the service. It is recommended that post libraries meeting both these needs be provided.

A great improvement has been made in the architecture, durability and stability of the public buildings that are now occupied by the Army, which contributes largely to the health and comfort of the occupants, and is in the end economical. Yet the necessity for changing from the old temporary and rapidly decaying buildings that have heretofore been constructed, many of them on what was formerly known as the Indian frontier, to the more durable and sanitary buildings that are now being constructed requires a large increase of the construction fund, and this, added to the fact that in many cases new posts have to be constructed for the accommodation of batteries of artillery, renders it necessary that large appropriations be made, and I therefore recommend that a liberal appropriation be furnished for the construction and repair of public buildings for the Army. These buildings once constructed will serve their purpose indefinitely with ordinary repairs.

During the last year the country has fortunately been free from any serious outbreak of Indians, and all the different tribes have been in the main peaceable, well disposed and constantly making some progress towards civilization. I attribute this to three causes. The first, the presence of, and knowledge on, the part of the Indians, of the strength and efficiency of the military forces that are within reach of all the tribes; the presence of the troops has a wholesome effect in restraining any turbulent element or spirit of disaffection or dissension that may occur among the tribes. The second is the fact that the Indians are receiving more benefits from the General Government, and a just, intelligent and judicious administration of their affairs. The third is that many of the most turbulent and heretofore hostile Indian tribes have been under the care and control of experienced, judicious and conscientious officers of the Army, who have had years of experience with these people, have administered their affairs with intelligence and fidelity, and command the respect and confidence of the Indians. I recommend that the same policy be continued in regard to the management of the Indians.

Most of the infantry, cavalry and light artillery have engaged in practice marches and field maneuvers during the year, which have been highly beneficial to the service and instructive to both officers and men. Wherever it has been practicable, especially at Fort Riley, Kan., the forces have been concentrated and practical field maneuvers and problems in minor tactics executed with marked intelligence and efficiency.

Very great attention has been paid to the physical improvement of the commands by thorough athletic training through calisthenic and gymnastic exercises, with highly beneficial results in improving the physical condition of the different commands. At all military posts where shelter is needed in winter, a suitable gymnasium building, and for cavalry a riding hall, is absolutely essential to the efficiency of the men, and the development of their physical condition. The requirements of the service render it necessary that troops should be stationed in the important fortifications along our 8,000 miles of seacoast and at certain points along the 7,000 miles of our national boundary, to give security to our national interests against a foreign foe, and protection to our border from Indians, on both sides of the national boundary; second, that they should be located within available reach of large bodies of Indians, who, while apparently peaceful and harmless, require the presence of strong military forces to keep the hostile element subdued and in a condition of safety; third, the location of troops at strategic points in different parts of the country where they can be economically supplied with all the materials required for the necessities of the service, and be on lines of communication where they can be easily concentrated, and made available wherever their presence may be required; while it is important that these positions should be judiciously selected especially for strategic purposes, there will necessarily be influence

used to have the troops stationed where they are not required, but are for the benefit of local communities, or for some purpose other than national requirements. I therefore most earnestly recommend that no consideration for the location of military posts be entertained, except where they are called for by the military authorities and deemed absolutely essential for the national requirements.

OUR NEED OF COAST DEFENSES.

Gen. Miles again calls attention to the subject of coast defense, but renews the recommendations heretofore made. He says:

During the years between 1888 and 1895 the appropriations for both guns and fortifications were so limited as to practically paralyze the work for the construction of high power guns and fortifications for the protection of our coast. It is exceedingly gratifying to acknowledge the fact that the last Congress made more liberal appropriations for both guns and fortifications than it has heretofore done, and the work of manufacturing high power guns and mortars as well as the emplacements for such armament, is progressing satisfactorily, and it is of the highest importance that this work should be continued, and that liberal and ample appropriations should be made for that purpose during the coming fiscal year. The change in the appliances of war has been so great that it necessitates the placing of the high power guns at much further distances from the great centers of wealth, communication and commerce, rendering it necessary to build barracks and quarters for the accommodation of the garrisons to man the works when completed by the Ordnance and Engineer Corps. Appropriations as follows are recommended for the harbors named: Portland, Me., \$1,134,850; Portsmouth, N. H., \$393,925; Boston, Mass., \$1,078,350; Narragansett Bay, R. I., \$642,825; Long Island Sound (eastern entrance), \$896,925; New York (eastern entrance), \$913,600; southern entrance, \$1,290,600; Philadelphia, \$625,025; Baltimore, \$671,450; Washington, D. C., \$577,925; Hampton Roads, Va., \$610,325; Wilmington, N. C., \$125,525; Charleston, S. C., \$350,925; Savannah, Ga., \$393,925; Key West, Fla., \$32,400; Pensacola, Fla., \$150,400; Mobile, Ala., \$150,400; New Orleans, La., \$489,400; Galveston, Tex., \$157,925; San Diego, Cal., \$600,925; San Francisco, Cal., \$910,850; mouth of Columbia River, Oregon, \$566,325; Puget Sound, \$764,050.

An unwise argument has been made against the construction of modern high power guns, mortars and the modern appliances of war, that it is a danger and a menace to the laboring classes, and in some instances marked protests have been made against such a national policy. The arguments seem scarcely worthy of consideration; yet, it is deemed proper to call attention to the fact that these national safeguards are in no sense a menace to any class of our citizens, not even to the humblest individual; but on the other hand they are a protection to the life, property and welfare of all classes, from the highest to the lowest.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY CALLED FOR.

I also call attention to my report of last year under the head of General Condition of the Army, in which I refer to the fact that at a time when we had thirty millions less population, and proportionately less wealth in public and private interests, the Army was doubled the strength that it is to-day. The Army was reorganized in 1866 with the available strength of 51,605; in 1869 it was reduced to 35,036, and in 1870 to 32,788. During the great panic following 1873 it was reduced in 1874 to 25,000. There is no significance in that number any more than in any other number that might by chance be selected. Unfortunately during the long period of serious depression when the Government was laboring under a great debt and a protracted panic, a theory became crystallized that this number was suitable for this great nation of nearly eighty millions of population, and its constantly increasing wealth and numbers. Hence, the Army, which is one of the pillars of the Government, the safeguard to the life, property and liberty of the people has remained stagnant and crystallized, in the same condition that it was twenty years ago. I again renew my recommendation that a standard be fixed according to the population and wealth of the nation, which, in my judgment, would be judicious, patriotic and eminently wise, not only for the welfare of the people of the present day, but for all time during the existence of the republic. I therefore suggest that the enlisted strength of the Army be fixed at one soldier to every two thousand of population as the minimum, and the maximum strength not to exceed one soldier to every one thousand population, the strength to be determined within these limits by the President of the United States according to the necessities and requirements of the nation.

There are now before Congress bills to "Reorganize the Army." (Senate No. 2202; H. R. No. 5835), introduced by Senator Hawley, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. These bills are identical in provisions and meet some of the most immediately pressing wants of the service, especially that of the increase of the artillery. The three battalion organization for the infantry has been repeatedly recommended; yet, there is still a question whether the cumbersome battalions adopted in some of the large armies of Europe, and the extended order system copied from the American open order formation for individual fighting has not been rendered fatally defective in its modification for service in our country, especially where our country is broken by hill and dale, open fields and dense forests, requiring quick maneuvers, rapid marches, night fighting, etc. The light ten company regiments and skirmish formation were found most effective during our great war, and should Congress not deem it advisable to adopt the three battalion organization for the infantry, I recommend that the increase herein suggested be made according to the present authorized formations for regiments of infantry.

I desire also to commend to your favorable consideration the bill (S. 2420) introduced by Senator Sewall, now before the Senate, to Regulate the pay of non-commissioned officers in the Army, and to request that its passage be urged as a much needed measure, to encourage enlisted men to aspire to and fit themselves for the grade of non-commissioned officers. Upon the efficiency and intelligence of this class depends in a large degree the value of modern heavy guns and their appliances, machine guns, and magazine small arms.

Attention is invited to the recommendations of the Adjutant General of the Army in his report to the Secretary of War under the head of Clerical Duty in the Army, for the relief of a most deserving class of Army clerks. I entirely concur in his recommendation, which is sustained by those of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Brig. Gen. Frank Whenton and Brig. Gen. Z. R. Bliss on the same subject in their reports herewith.

I also renew my recommendation of last year concerning the cavalry and light artillery and the importance of having at least two stations east of the Rocky Mountains and one west suitable for the accommodation of one regiment of cavalry; also the recommendations made concerning the use of bicycles and motor wagons;

and also renew my recommendation concerning the promotion of enlisted men who shall be found competent after thorough examination to the grade of 2d Lieutenant after five years' service.

Official communications upon military subjects form so important a branch of the duties of the officers of the Army, both in garrison and field and particularly in the supreme hour of battle, that I deemed it advisable to ascertain the attention paid to this subject, especially by the officers who have joined the service since the last great war. Therefore, on the 15th of June last, I addressed a circular letter to the officers of the Army calling for a report direct to me on nine questions therein propounded. The object of this circular was twofold; first, to ascertain the attention given to this subject by officers and second, to obtain their unbiased and uninfluenced views on the questions contained in the circular. The replies received have shown that the officers of the Army as a body are most attentive to their duties and have given much thought to their profession. The reports have, in the main, been quite satisfactory, aggregating some ten thousand pages; it will require time to classify and maturely consider them and I will refer to this subject in a subsequent communication.

The German papers publish statistics respecting the number of German soldiers wounded in the war of 1870-71. The total is given at 116,821. Almost 96,000 men survived, but the greater portion of them were practically unfitted for the everyday warfare of existence. The statistics as to the various kinds of wounds received are suggestive. Most of those caused by bullets were in the head or the chest and back, and amounted in the head alone to 11,041 and in the latter to 11,495. The wounds by rifle bullets more than doubled those caused by artillery, but more curious figures are those concerning saber cuts. Only fifteen out of 2,000 injuries to the face were traceable to the saber, and it would seem, therefore, that cavalry charges are the least deadly of any of the methods of war, merely dispersing or disorganizing the enemy rather than killing them. The jawbone, again, seems to have a special attractiveness for rifle shots. Injuries to the jaw appear to be so numerous in war as to verge on the phenomenal. They are nearly always serious; a large proportion ultimately prove to be fatal. Those people who recover seldom do so entirely. Speech is often taken away wholly, or the power to eat, or the ability to masticate the simplest of foods. Almost 50,000 injuries on the German side were in the lower extremities, mainly resulting from bursting shells, cannon balls, and rifle shots; but it is next to impossible to obtain trustworthy statistics on this head.

Rear Adm. Bunce was in Washington on Wednesday in conference with Secretary Herbert regarding the winter programme for the North Atlantic Squadron. It is the intention at present, after the repairs of the vessels now in progress at the New York Navy Yard are completed, that the squadron make a cruise in Southern waters before taking its winter station. Visits will probably be paid to ports in the Caribbean Sea, but the vicinity of Cuba will be studiously avoided. The winter headquarters will be at Hampton Roads, as formerly, and as much time as possible will be given to drill work, but the squadron will be kept intact and at all times in the best of condition for emergencies that may arise. It is unlikely that the squadron will be ready for sea much before the middle of December. The repairs to the Texas will consume the better part of a month, if not longer, and the Indiana, which is being equipped with a double bottom, will scarcely be ready inside of five weeks. The overhauling of the other ships of the squadron will not occupy much more time from now on. The Brooklyn will not be ready for sea service before Jan. 1, but will probably be put into commission very soon thereafter. It is possible that the Brooklyn may go into commission before the Puritan. It will be difficult to furnish details of seamen for both ships immediately, and the sentiment of the department at present seems to favor putting the Brooklyn into sea service as soon as possible.

A German officer, speaking of the operations in the Sudan, remarks that to have driven the Arabs to flight without having to suffer any losses in return was a masterpiece of military calculation, the Dervishes being probably the bravest and the least death-fearing hand-to-hand fighters in the world. But the German critic thinks that the "last ounce" was taken out of officers and men in the final advance on Dongola, and that the majority of the troops were more fit for a convalescent hospital than for a campaign when the enemy deserted the place; but on the Continent the bloodless precision and completeness of the Sirdar's plan of campaign seems to have made a very strong impression, the general opinion being that the expedition is on the whole the most faultless military work done by British officers since the Peninsular War.

The French maneuvers in the Alps had some unexpected results. It was the fixed opinion of the French staff that the Alps were impassable, but on two occasions the corps representing the invader outmaneuvered the defending force and forced its way inland by some of the minor passes. These points were first near the Tenda pass and the Aouthon peak between the two parallel basins of the Roya and Vesubja. The second instance was the more glaring, for it was found that a hostile force could advance entirely evading the strong fortresses of Briançon and Tournoux. Orders have been given to strengthen all these weak points, but this will necessarily be a work of time, and some of the work cannot be commenced before next spring.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1896.—Yesterday a well-dressed thief strolled leisurely along "Professors' row" and stole a fine new bicycle from Col. Larned's quarters. Sentinels, fully armed, parade the sidewalk at all hours, but the fellow found no difficulty in escaping with his booty. This is the second bicycle stolen from the officers' quarters within the last few weeks. The time selected by the thieves is in the absence of Police Sergeant Fisher at supper. The Sergeant says he will dine no longer at regular hours.

A good story was the other day told at one of the service clubs. It ran that Gen. Skobeleff, on the eve of the battle of Plevna, offered to a Polish Jew the choice between 100 roubles and the Cross of St. George for having saved his life. Said the young soldier, "The Cross of St. George, what is it worth, the Cross of St. George?" Replied Skobeleff, "My good fellow, it is not for the worth of the thing, but for the honor that I offer it to you. The cross itself is worth no more than 5 roubles." The Polish Jew soldier clinches matters by answering: "Well, then, I'll have the Cross of St. George and 95 roubles."—United Service Gazette.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, in his annual report, states that how best to guard against having money scattered in useless petty sums and lying idle, in amounts aggregating thousands of dollars, and to avoid an unnecessary number of entries and needless handlings of the same sum and reporting it over and over again before it reaches the creditor, has received some, and deserves more attention.

The inspection of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers shows very gratifying results and no decadence anywhere. A comparison of the barracks at the newly constructed branches, like Marion and Leavenworth, with the older ones gives a strong impression of the greater attention now given to the comforts, necessities, and due decorum of human life. For several years, without in any way decreasing the comforts or conveniences of the old soldiers, but, on the contrary, with every change tending toward their watchful care and better supplies, a constantly increasing population of the Home has been supported out of constantly decreasing appropriations for maintenance and a large surplus turned back into the Treasury; in one calculation the reduction per capita this year, as compared with last, being \$12.63. It is believed that still further reductions and savings might be effected if the post and special funds should be subjected to supervisory inspection and examination.

The usual efficient management of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, continues, and the condition of the buildings, grounds, etc., is generally excellent. A steady improvement in all matters connected with this Home has been noted for years. The total expense for the year was \$127,514.63, an average annual cost of \$188.01, a reduction of \$9.88 per capita from that of the preceding year, and of \$29.44 from that of the year before that one. This was done, it is claimed, without lowering either the quantity or quality of the supplies.

Reports of inspections under Army Regulations 867 and 868, of depots, armories, arsenals, public works, and national cemeteries, indicate that the administration of the affairs of the several establishments has been highly satisfactory and the officials in charge have been very generally commended for their zeal and efficiency. The arsenals have all been inspected during the past year. The reports indicate that the officers in charge display excellent judgment in the administration of affairs, and that they give the duties to which they have been assigned their careful personal supervision.

Col. R. P. Hughes says: "Although it is only about a year since the manufacture of the new rifle for the Army was undertaken, I find that possibilities have been sufficiently determined to enable the administration to put over 50 per cent. of the force on piecework. Less than one-third of the workmen who are employed on piece work have had any of their work rejected, and the total value of rejected or condemned work foots up a trifle over \$100 for the whole pay roll. When the newness of many of the tools is taken into consideration, the result must be accepted as very satisfactory."

There seems to be practical unanimity in the opinion that the abolishment of the old recruiting depots has been of great benefit to the service.

The Confederate dead still lie in the trenches where they were buried after the battles of Perryville and Mill Springs, uncare for. To make the cemetery at Lexington, Ky., national in the true sense the inspectors strongly and earnestly recommend that these bodies be moved and reinterred beside those against whom they fought, in the nearest national cemetery, and the care of the government extended to all alike."

The officers on college duty deserve praise for the skill and thoroughness with which they performed this onerous and delicate duty. All but one or two had profited by prior experience in the duty, and showed good judgment in its performance. At all but six institutions the military professors are members of the faculty in full standing, and they are generally well supported by the college authorities. Where an officer is relieved the new officer should not be obliged to grope in the dark when a system of complete records will aid him in determining and curing existing defects without losing time in experiments. The extra labor involved will add but little to the limited hours of instruction now required. The total enrollment reached 19,435, or an average of 183 per school, against 10,564 for the preceding year, with an average of 188. Graduates of 25 schools are represented in the commissioned force of the Army and 39 in the National Guard. This is an increase over the figures given last year. At 68 institutions the cadet soldiery carry the national colors at 4 they carry them in combination with the State flag, at 8 with the college flag, and at 7 with either regimental, battalion, school, or company flag is carried, but no national, and at 14 no flag of any kind is carried. The national flag is also displayed at 76 institutions from a flagstaff on the college campus or one of the academic buildings. There seems to be no uniform rule for its display. There has been some gain during the year in military discipline. But few serious breaches of discipline occurred, and the cadets generally observe more respect and courtesy to their superiors than the other students, where the military professor is in charge of the discipline generally and the cadets are under military restraint at all times. Col. Burton says:

"I am not satisfied in my mind that the government gets good results from colleges or schools where the uniform is not habitually worn. The contrast between the purely military school, with its daily formation in military dress, and the university or college, where the civilian dress obtains, except for two hours a week, is very striking. The military bearing and appearance, the moral tone, high standard, and apparent discipline of the purely military school is very encouraging when compared in all these respects to the purely civil colleges."

While the system of military instruction is still in its infancy and is capable of extension and future improvement, it is no longer in the experimental stage, and the time seems to have come when the government should insist upon a fair quid pro quo and uniform methods and system.

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

Nov. 9, 1896.

The 16th Infantry is now comfortably settled in their new quarters at Fort Sherman, the nicest, prettiest, healthiest, and most picturesque military reservation in the whole West.

Cos. D, F and H, and the band, are located on the east side of the parade and Cos. C and G on the west side. All of the company barracks and the officers' line and club house are in the edge of the pine forest that surrounds the post on three sides. The south side opens upon the Lake Coeur d'Alene, a lovely sheet of water,

guarded on every side by beautiful pine-clad hills. The post is a quarter of a mile from Coeur d'Alene, a mining and lumber town of 800 interesting inhabitants. The troops seemed to fall in line with the place and the environs the moment they arrived. They evidently had not expected to find quite so nice a place. A good deal of praise is due the 4th Infantry for leaving the post so neat and tidy in appearance.

A large percentage of the command are rejoicing at their freedom from catarrh and other complaints since coming here from the high and thirsty beach on which Fort Douglas is situated. There is probably not half a dozen men in the post who, if given their choice, would return to Utah to live.

Col. and Mrs. Theaker and daughter occupy new quarters on the east side, overlooking the lake. The house commands a magnificent view.

Since coming here the 16th Infantry readily understands why 47 men of the 4th transferred to it.

The town and the post are getting along swimmingly. There is no reason why the civil and military inhabitants should not be on the best of terms here. Indeed, the troops lost no time in falling into the good graces of Coeur d'Alene. It is pleasant to note this, since it is remembered that a majority of the people of Salt Lake do not go out of their way to make the acquaintance of any one wearing a blue uniform.

Lieut. Newton arrived from Salt Lake on the 2d and was appointed Commissary and Exchange Officer on the 8th inst.

Lieut. Preston has established a telegraph line in the post, connecting each company for the benefit of the signal class.

The officers' club received the election returns from Spokane every fifteen minutes for 48 hours after the polls closed, a courier bringing the dispatches from the depot at Coeur d'Alene.

Lieuts. Woodward and Castle left for Salt Lake City Thursday evening. Lieut. Woodward and Miss Frances Judge, of Salt Lake, were to be married Nov. 9, at the home of the bride in that city. Lieut. Castle will be best man. The bridal party will arrive at Fort Sherman the last of this week, after a brief stay in Utah and Spokane.

The ball and supper in the post hall Thursday evening, Nov. 5, given by the Fort Sherman Comedy Company, was a success, many couples from Coeur d'Alene and vicinity being in attendance. The supper was served in the library room, which was tastefully decorated. Dancing continued until the small hours of the morning.

Corp. Joseph Webber, of Co. C, has been appointed Sergeant, vice Plesier, discharged, and Pvt. Jeremiah Butler has been appointed Corporal. Corps. Holtman and Corcoran, Co. D, have been promoted Sergeants, and Pvt. Firest, late of the 23d Inf., Corporal. Pvt. Somers, of Co. F, was promoted Corporal on the 25th ult.

Miss Kate Hogan, of Boston, the elocutionist, gave an excellent entertainment in the hall Monday evening, Nov. 2, for the benefit of the Coeur d'Alene public school library. The house was crowded with soldiers and civilians. The band orchestra furnished some delightful music for the occasion.

Serjt. J. W. Baker, Corp. James Blazek, Corp. Sebring Macill, Pvt. John D. McLaughlin and Pvt. Abijah Simmons, all of Fort Spokane, who were here with two prisoners, Keenan and Pickle, returned Tuesday evening.

Upon the approval of the President on Thursday the following officers of the Navy were qualified for promotion to the next higher grades, having successfully passed the requisite examinations: Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West, Lieut. E. S. Prime, Lieut. W. H. Beecher, Lieut. N. E. Mason, Ensign George R. Evans, Ensign W. H. G. Bulard, Passed Asst. Paymr. John A. Mudd and Asst. Engr. John B. Patton.

The Penn Steel Casting Company, of Chester, Pa., has cast the ram for the battleship Kearsarge, now building at Newport News. It is believed to be the largest casting of the kind turned out in this country, weighing when ready for shipment about 70,000 pounds. Two 25-ton furnaces were used, and into each was poured 4,500 pounds of metal, and in five hours it was ready to be poured into the huge mould.

Maj. Curtis E. Price, Surg., U. S. A., died this week at his station, Fort Sill, Okla. Maj. Price was born in Ohio, and his first commission was that of Assistant Surgeon of the 12th Tenn. Cav., which appointment he accepted May 11, 1864. He was made surgeon of volunteers March 10, 1865. Mustered out of the volunteer service at the close of the war, his connection with the regular Army began June 26, 1875, when he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon. He was promoted to Captain June 26, 1880, and to Major and Surgeon May 8, 1893. Maj. Price's death promotes Capt. and Asst. Surg. Louis Baechemin to Major, and commissions Asst. Surg. Louis P. Smith, one of the candidates who successfully passed the recent medical examination for entrance to the service, but for whom there was no vacancy at the time. Another promotion in the medical department of the Army this week is that contingent upon the retirement of Maj. John V. Lauderdale, on Friday, which will promote Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg. The vacancy thus occasioned in the rank of Assistant Surgeon allows the appointment of Morgan M. Clond, the eighth and last of the candidates approved at the recent examination.

The Association of American Land Grant Colleges and Experimental Stations, which has been in session at the Ebbitt House, Washington, this week, placed itself on record as strongly favoring the passage of the pending Wilson-Squire bill for the increase in the Corps of Naval Engineers. The institutions represent a teaching force of 1,600 and a body of students numbering 18,000, and it is proposed through these agencies to promote the sentiment in favor of the bill. The prime purpose of the bill is to increase the number of engineering officers of the Navy to an extent required by the recent large increase in the number of ships of war, and the change occasioned by the substitution of steam for sails. It proposes to enlarge the Engineer Corps by making use of facilities already provided at public expense by existing technical institutions throughout the country. It will not interfere with the course of engineering at Annapolis, but it proposes, after all Annapolis graduates have been assigned, to call upon the civilian institutions named to furnish from among their graduates a sufficient number of trained men to make the required increase, extending this increase progressively over a number of years. The bill provides for the increase of the active list of the Engineer Corps from its present number—191—to 303. Until this number has been reached thirty engineer cadets are to be appointed each year, in addition to the number of vacancies occurring in the Engineer Corps during the preceding years, and after the full number has been reached the number of cadet appointments each year is to be double the number of vacancies occurring in the lowest grade of commissioned engineer officers during the preceding year. The bill also provides for an engineering experiment station, and makes possible the creation of a naval engineering reserve.

It appears to be definitely decided now that the Venezuelan boundary dispute is to be settled by arbitration, as the United States has all along insisted that it should be, in justice to Venezuela, and in deference to the Monroe doctrine. This is the direct result of the position taken by President Cleveland in his special message of December last. In that message the President gave expression to American sentiment and appealed from the arrogant assumptions of the British Foreign Office to the good sense and right feeling of the British public. It became apparent that England could not afford to urge demands that were not founded in justice, and right has prevailed over brute force which has too often been the determining factor in England's action toward lesser powers. The Westminster "Gazette," in an editorial on the Venezuelan settlement, says: "The locus standi of the United States in the Venezuelan controversy, which we were at first inclined to deny, is now undisputed."

As the New York "Sun" says: "What we have done for Venezuela is to relieve her from having the purely ex parte Schomburgk line imposed on her by the superior strength of England, and from being compelled to recognize as permanently torn from her whatever lands British settlers have seized and now hold. What we have done for ourselves is to secure, before the eyes of the world, a practical recognition from England of that Monroe doctrine regarding which Lord Salisbury, at the outset of the controversy, declared that, so far as he was aware, it 'has never before been advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the Government of another nation.'" In dealing with the United States in the present matter, and in effecting its settlement with us, Lord Salisbury virtually accedes to the declaration which Mr. Olney originally made as to the position occupied by our country in this hemisphere."

PERSONAL.

Lieut. H. Osterhaus, U. S. N., of the New York, is in Washington.

Capt. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., U. S. A., is in Washington on leave.

Lieut. A. M. Stanton, 4th Art., U. S. A., was in Washington this week.

Lieut. L. M. Nuttman, 21st Inf., is expected to rejoin at Plattsburg Barracks, next week.

Lieut. Wm. E. Almy, 5th Cav., U. S. A., is at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

Ensign H. H. Christy, U. S. N., of the Indian Head Proving Ground, is in Washington on leave.

Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., is to be married at Leavenworth, Dec. 2, to Miss Fannie Graham.

Capt. E. P. Frick, U. S. A., of the medical department, is a guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., U. S. A., is at 2030 P street, N. W., Washington, en route to join his station.

Lieut. S. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., U. S. A., is at 1,224 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington, for a few days.

Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, 3d Cav., is still visiting at Beaver, Pa., but will join at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in December.

Lieut. W. A. Burnside, 14th Inf., left Columbus Barracks, O., this week to join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. E. W. Van C. Lucas, U. S. A., of the Engineer Corps, who is on leave, is at 1,515 Thirty-first street, N. W., Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph R. Smith have taken the house 2,300 De Lancey place, Philadelphia, where their friends will hereafter find them.

Lieut. John B. Brizes, U. S. N., of the Navy Yard, New York, is at the St. James, Washington, while attending examination for promotion.

Mayor Strong, of New York, paid an official visit, Nov. 12, to the Italian cruiser Christoforo Colombo and tendered his respects to Prince Luigi of Italy.

Col. Charles H. Alden, U. S. A., of the Surgeon General's Office, left Washington on Tuesday as a delegate to the Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico, which will convene next week.

Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, U. S. A., of the Ordnance Department, was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, a few days last week while en route to his station, Petersburg Iron Works, Petersburg, Va.

Gen. D. Butterfield, as one of the commissioners, presented to the State at Little Falls, N. Y., on Nov. 12, the monument, near there, to Gen. Herkimer. The dedication ceremonies were impressive.

Gen. Horace Porter, in his "Campaign with Grant," the Christmas "Century," deals with Gen. Grant's demeanor during the battle of the Wilderness. Gen. Porter says that even during the most critical moments, Gen. Grant manifested no perceptible anxiety, but that he was visibly affected by the sight of blood. During the second day of the battle Grant smoked about twenty strong cigars, his highest record in the use of tobacco.

Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U. S. A., in a few "Observations in Europe," contributed to the "Journal of the Military Service Institution," well says: "In order to keep up with the improvements and inventions of the age our national Military and Naval Academies must be encouraged, also military instruction at our high schools and colleges. Our post-graduate military schools must be kept up to the times. At these latter practice must not be sacrificed to theory."

Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., commanding the Indiana, paid a visit to the Secretary of the Navy on Nov. 8. It had been intended to shortly transfer Capt. Evans to the Lighthouse Board, where he would relieve Capt. John R. Bartlett, whose term of shore service has expired. It is understood, however, that Capt. Evans is very desirous of continuing his present command, or, at any rate, of remaining on sea duty, and it is probable that his wishes will be consulted in the matter.

Maj. Gen. Ruger's spacious quarters at Governors Island were the scene of a very pleasant informal reception to their friends on the afternoon of Nov. 11, by Mrs. Ruger and Miss Ruger, who were assisted by Mrs. Worth, Mrs. Hoff, Miss Corbin, Miss Myrick and Miss Patten. Notwithstanding that it was a wet afternoon, the visitors from New York and vicinity were numerous. The reception lasted from 3 to 6 P. M., during which refreshments were served and music furnished by the Governors Island Band.

Miss Blanche Wilson, daughter of Chaplain David Wilson, U. S. A., retired, and Mr. Joseph H. Hampson, of New York, were married at noon, Nov. 11, the father of the bride officiating. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents in Washington, D. C. After a wedding breakfast, at which only relatives were entertained, Mr. and Mrs. Hampson left in their private car for an Eastern trip. They will make their home later in the City of Mexico, where Mr. Hampson is located, as president of the Mexico, Buena-Vista and Pacific Railroad.

Ensign B. B. Bierer, U. S. N., has been in Washington on leave.

Ensign R. S. Douglas, U. S. N., was at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., on Nov. 4.

Lieut. Henry McCrea, U. S. N., who is on leave, has been at the Cairo, Washington, for a few days.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M. Gen. of the Army, visited in New York and at Governors Island this week.

Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art., visited friends at Governor's Island Nov. 10, on his way to Fort Hamilton.

Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. A., is located for the winter at The Castle, West One Hundred and Third street, New York City.

Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth for duty connected with photography.

Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th Inf., on leave at Salt Lake City since Aug. 24 last, is expected soon to rejoin at Fort Apache, Ariz.

Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art., on a short leave from Fort Adams, R. I., visited friends this week at 157 South Oxford street, Brooklyn.

P. A. Engr. Robert S. Griffin, U. S. N., was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the early part of the week, inspecting the turrets of the Texas.

Lieut. William Yates, 1st U. S. Cav., who has been visiting at Athens, Ga., since August last, is expected soon to rejoin at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The retirement of Capt. J. G. Adams, 1st Cav., promotes 1st Lieut. William C. Brown, of that regiment, at present on special duty in the A. G. O., to a Captaincy.

It is expected that P. A. Engr. William C. Herbert, U. S. N., now on duty at Cramp's shipyard, will be appointed Assistant Engineer of the new cruiser Brooklyn.

Capt. William H. Baldwin, recently appointed to the Subsistence Department, finds his first station of duty in that department at Chicago a not unpleasant location in many respects.

The arrival at Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 7, of Light Battery F, 2d Art., adds to the commissioned circle of that post Capt. William P. Vose and Lieuts. H. Schumm, M. G. Zalinski and D. E. Aultman.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Dandy, daughter of Gen. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., retired, to Lieut. James T. Dean, 14th Inf., U. S. A., A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.

The retirement of Capt. E. S. Chapin, 15th Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. A. R. Paxton, of the regiment, at present on National Guard duty at Harrisburg, Pa., to a Captaincy, and 2d Lieut. S. A. Cloman, 1st Inf., to 1st Lieutenant.

The general court martial, which convened early in October at Fort Wayne, Mich., for the trial of Capt. W. M. Williams, retired, U. S. A., and postponed after a few days' session until a later day, has been postponed again, this time until further orders.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, visited Fort Leavenworth Nov. 6 on business connected with the school of photography. He was received with the usual honors and during his stay was the guest of Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th Inf.

Now Capt. Von Schroeter, of the Prussian Engineers, asserts, in his lecture delivered before the Military Society of Berlin, in November last, that by superior dispositions and improved field engineering, the defense has recovered any ground lost owing to long-range fire.

After the recent maneuvers, the German Emperor nominated his youngest sister the hereditary Princess of Saxe, Meiningen chief of the Prince Royal Frederick William Grenadiers, thus raising to eleven the number of Royal female commanders of German regiments.

The ceremony of christening at the launch of the Cinderella, the new steam catamaran dumping boat built for the Street Cleaning Department of New York City, was gracefully performed, Nov. 9, by Miss Mary Delehanty, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N., the inventor of the boat.

The retirement of Capt. Edward S. Chapin, 15th U. S. Inf., was made Nov. 7 at his own request, under the thirty years' law. Capt. Chapin when but a boy served for some months as Private of Co. A, 44th Iowa Inf., went to West Point in 1866, was graduated in 1870, promoted to the 4th Art. and was transferred to the 15th Inf. in 1882.

The marriage of Miss Julia Jerome Hildt, daughter of the late Col. John McLean Hildt, who resigned from the Army in 1870, to Mr. Charles Cooper Nott, Jr., took place at noon, Nov. 10, in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Addison G. Jerome, and the groom is a son of Justice Nott, of the U. S. Court of Claims.

Capt. John Quincy Adams, 1st U. S. Cav., on regimental recruiting service for some time past at Des Moines, Ia., has taken advantage of the thirty years' retirement law. He has a splendid record, dating from May, 1862, when he went to the front as a private of Co. C, 88th Ohio Inf. He was 2d Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Cav. in 1867, so that he has served with that regiment over twenty-nine years.

Maj. Henry McDermid, Surg., arrived at Fort Leavenworth Nov. 5. Dr. McDermid relieves Dr. DeWitt from duty as Post Surgeon. The latter has been assigned to Fort Monroe, but prior to taking charge of his department at that station, goes to the City of Mexico as a delegate to the International Medical Congress. During his tour of duty at the post Dr. DeWitt won for himself a large circle of friends, who regret his departure.—K. C. Times.

The "Central Star of Empire," a peculiar newspaper published at Kearney, Neb., suggests the following cabinet for Mr. McKinley: Secretary of State, Victoria Woodhull Martin; Secretary of Treasury, William E. Curtis; Secretary of War, Charles A. L. Totten, formerly of the U. S. Army; Attorney General, Mrs. J. E. Foster; Postmaster General, Miss A. S. Blackwell, Secretary of the Navy, Lucius C. Burrows, Secretary of the Interior, Miss F. E. Willard, and Secretary of Agriculture, White-law Reid.

The November number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution," is an excellent one, replete with professional articles, reviews, translations, notes, etc., of current interest. Maj. J. P. Sanger, Insp. Gen., leads the way with an article on "The Hunting Knife and Rifle Pit"; then follows "Individual Methods of Instruction in First Aid," by Capt. J. E. Pilcher, Asst. Surg.; "Proximity of England to the United States, Considered in Reference to Hostilities Between the Two Nations," by Capt. G. P. Cotton, 1st Art.; "Supply of Ammunition to the Firing Line," by Lieut. G. B. Duncan, Adj. 4th Inf.; "The Present Congress and the National Guard," by Col. James M. Rice, N. G. Illinois; "Marching Shoes for Troops," by Lieut. E. H. Plummer, Q. M. 10th Inf.; "Observations Resulting from a Late Visit to Europe," by Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U. S. A.; "The New Infantry Rifle," by Capt. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf. Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., editor of the journal, is to be congratulated on the completeness and interest of the current number.

Lieut. T. L. Smith, 17th Inf., of Columbus Barracks, is spending the month of November on leave.

Comdr. John McGowan, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Navigation, was in Newport, R. I., this week.

Lieut. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d Cav., now on leave, visited friends at Governors Island this week.

Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th U. S. Inf., has arrived at Fort Brady, Mich., and assumed command of his company.

Maj. F. E. De Courcy, U. S. A., is quartered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, for the winter.

Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., address 120 Broadway, N. Y., reached his sixty-second birthday on Nov. 10.

Lieut. C. H. Paine, 13th Inf., of Fort Niagara, paid a brief visit to brother officers at Fort Porter this week.

Lieut. Edwin Landon, 2d Art., under recent orders, changes base from Washington Barracks to Fort Schuyler.

Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, U. S. A., permanently residing at Noank, Conn., reached his fifty-sixth birthday on November 9.

Lieut. C. P. Russ, 11th Inf., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Clark, Tex., to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Lieut. J. N. Pickering, 1st Inf., under recent promotion, changes station from Fort Reno, Okla., to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Lieut. William Newman, 13th Inf., left Fort Porter, N. Y., on Sunday last on a short visit to friends at Fayetteville, Tenn.

Chaplain T. G. Steward, 25th U. S. Inf., was expected to leave Fort Missoula this week for the East to rejoin about Christmas.

Lieut. W. A. Sater, 13th Inf., left Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 8, on six weeks' leave, which he will spend mainly at Chautau, Kan.

Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., has rejoined at West Point from a tour of duty at Fort Myer, Va., since September last.

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf., commandant of Fort Porter, is on a short visit to friends in New York City, with headquarters at the Waldorf.

Lieut. W. A. Burnside, 14th Inf., under recent promotion, changes base from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Maj. Francis Moore, Acting Inspector General, has recently completed a very thorough inspection of the post and garrison of Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. Deane Monahan, U. S. A., who is located for the winter at 1342 York street, Denver, Col., will reach his sixtieth birthday on November 14.

Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., from a four months' leave, spent mainly at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., and Mrs. Pennington are visiting friends at 153 Madison avenue, New York City, but will shortly go to Fort Adams.

Lieut. L. M. Fuller, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., will spend the winter in New York City, while attending to his duties at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

Lieut. Nelson Bronson, U. S. A., of 38 East Fifth street, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, will reach his sixty-fifth birthday on Saturday of this week, Nov. 14.

Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, Surg., U. S. A., and Mrs. Hoff bade farewell to friends at Governors Island on Nov. 7 and are now on their way to Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Col. David Perry, 10th Cav., on leave in the East, with address 16 West Thirty-first street, New York City, visited friends at Governors Island on Nov. 9.

Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art., is still on special duty at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and may not join his battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla., for some weeks to come.

Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf., under recent orders, changes station from Whipple Barracks to Columbus Barracks. He has lately been on leave at Lexington, Ky.

Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., detained at Fort Slocum, N. Y. H., to close his public business there, arrived this week at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.

The retirement, Nov. 19, of Capt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf., promotes 1st Lieut. Zeriah W. Torrey to a Captaincy. He was graduated in 1880 and assigned to the 6th Inf.

Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., who completed his four years' tour of A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the Army, on Nov. 8, will spend until January next on leave.

Lieut. H. A. White, 6th Cav., has been detailed by Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., commanding Fort Myer, as instructor in equitation of the student officers of the Army Medical School.

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., who was about to close the regimental recruiting station at Syracuse, N. Y., will, under recent instructions, keep it open until further orders.

Lieut. L. S. Welborn, U. S. A., of Knightstown, Ind., reached his fortieth birthday Nov. 14. He was retired for disability, incurred in the line of duty when about thirty-five years of age.

Capt. E. B. Frick, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who recently came East with the 5th Art. to Fort Hamilton, is spending a short leave visiting friends before returning to the Presidio of San Francisco.

The retirement Nov. 15 of Gen. T. M. Vincent, Colonel Adjutant General's Department, promotes Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber to Colonel, Maj. J. C. Gilmore to Lieutenant Colonel and leaves a vacancy for a Major and A. A. G.

Col. J. S. Casey, 22d U. S. Inf., who will be retired for age Jan. 28, 1897, has decided to relinquish duty with his regiment at Fort Crook, so as to establish his permanent residence. Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, 22d Inf., will be in command for the present.

Maj. J. V. Lauderdale, Surg., U. S. A., to whose long and valuable service we have heretofore referred, was duly retired for age Nov. 13. On Sunday next, Nov. 15, Gen. T. M. Vincent retires, and is followed on Thursday next, Nov. 19, by Capt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf. To the excellent military careers of these two officers we referred in the Journal of Oct. 31.

Queen Victoria has decided that St. Paul's Cathedral and not Westminster Abbey shall be the great central scene of the functions associated with the jubilee accession fêtes in June next. The progress of the Queen and all the European royalties from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's will be possibly one of the grandest spectacles of its kind the world has witnessed.

Cabinet speculations are now rife in the daily papers. Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., is mentioned for Commissioner of Pensions; Col. Fred D. Grant, Police Commissioner New York City, for Secretary of War. Mr. Bliss, of New York, "can be Secretary of the Navy if he is willing to take it." Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, "is set down for the portfolio of War," and so on.

Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., is abroad on a visit to China and Japan.

Lieut. R. V. Watkins, U. S. A., retired will reside in Washington this winter.

Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., visited in Denver and at Fort Logan, Colo., this week.

Ensign C. F. Preston, U. S. N., was at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5.

Pamyr. A. K. Michler, U. S. N., is at the Grafton, Washington, a few days this week.

Capt. J. McB. Stembel, U. S. A., retired, is at the Richmond, Washington, for the winter.

Lieut. Comdr. Perry Garst, U. S. N., of the Newark, is at 2025 Columbia Road, Washington.

Capt. B. K. Roberts and Frank Thorp, 5th Art., visited friends at Governors Island on Nov. 11.

Capt. C. B. Hinton, 18th Inf., U. S. A., who is on leave, is at 336 C street, N. W., Washington.

Capt. E. Rice, 5th Inf., U. S. A., was at the Richmond, Washington, a few days of this week.

Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Wise, U. S. N., of the Naval Academy, has been in Washington this week.

Ensign R. H. Jackson, U. S. N., of the Cushing, is a guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, is spending a portion of it at Auburn, N. Y.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt and Lieut. L. H. Strother, A. D. C., were visitors in Bismarck, N. D., this week.

Asst. Surg. I. P. Ware, U. S. A., rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., Nov. 6, from a three months' sick leave.

Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, 3d Cav., U. S. A., is spending a part of his leave at 1012 K street, N. W., Washington.

Col. Dangerfield Parker, U. S. A., retired, has taken up his winter residence at 2021 Hillyer place, N. W., Washington.

Lieut. Albert W. Stahl, U. S. N., naval constructor at the Norfolk Navy Yard, is a guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Lieut. W. B. Ladue, U. S. A., of the Engineer Corps, is spending a portion of his leave at 1325 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Eaton, U. S. N., of the Enterprise, is at the Shoreham, Washington, while attending examinations for promotion.

Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, 7th Cav., U. S. A., who is on leave, is making his headquarters at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, this week.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Hawley, U. S. N., on duty at the Hydrographic Office, Washington, resides at 1014 Sixteenth street, N. W., that city.

Vice-Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, in command of the Channel Squadron, was thrown from his bicycle at Southsea recently, hurting his right hand badly.

Some extracts from the memoirs of Gen. Trochu have been published by the "Correspondent" in Paris, but the whole work will shortly be issued from the press.

Lieut. Roy C. Smith and Ensign H. J. Ziegemeier, U. S. N., of the Torpedo Station, were in Tiverton, Nov. 10, witnessing tests of the new 18-inch Howell torpedo.

Lieut. M. K. Barroll, recently promoted from the 2d to the 3d Art., has relinquished duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and after a few weeks' leave will join his regiment on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Duff Grant, secretary and general manager of the Smokeless Powder Company, Limited, recently delivered a lecture on explosives before the members of the London Institute of Secretaries.

A dispatch from Smyrna says that Capt. John Marriott, of the Norfolk Regt. of England, has been captured by brigands while out shooting near Smyrna. The brigands demanded a ransom of £10,000 for his release.

A series of informal dances on board the U. S. receiving-ship Vermont has been arranged for Monday afternoons from 3:30 to 5:30, on Nov. 16, Nov. 30, Dec. 14, Dec. 28, 1896, and Jan. 11, Jan. 25, and Feb. 8, 1897.

Her Majesty the Queen of Greece, is an honorary admiral in the Russian fleet, a complimentary honor, it is true, but one very practically won, as it was bestowed upon her in acknowledgment of her having the regular examination for a sailing master's certificate.

The Emperor inspected the immense gun works of Krupp, at Essen, Oct. 27 and 28 and witnessed experiments with the new quick-firing guns for the field artillery service, which have an immense range. He also inspected a new system of blindage for intrenchments.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. J. H. Beacom, Lieut. T. F. Dwyer, Asst. Surg. B. Brooke, Lieut. B. M. Hartshorne, Jr., Lieut. R. McGregor, Grand Hotel; Capt. T. H. Bliss, Grand Union; Col. G. M. Brayton, St. Cloud; Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles, the Waldorf.

The subject selected for the Prize Essay of 1897 by the Military Service Institution is "Based on Present Conditions and Past Experiences; how should our Volunteer Armies be raised, organized, trained and Mobilized for Future Wars." Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gov. U. A. Woodbury and Col. H. W. Closson constitute the Board of Awards.

Under the law passed at the last session of Congress, the United States became possessed, Nov. 10, of the house opposite the old Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., to which Abraham Lincoln was carried after the assassination, and where he died. The house will continue to be occupied by the Lincoln Memorial Association as a museum of relics of the martyred President.

The lyceum season at Fort Slocum, N. Y., includes essays by Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., "Some Lessons from the Practice March of the Light Artillery Batteries for 1896;" Capt. Luigi Lomita, 5th Art., "Patriotism;" Capt. O. E. Wood, 5th Art., "Railway Transportation of Troops in Time of Peace;" 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., "A Territorial Army;" 2d Lieut. T. W. Winston, 5th Art., "The Use of U. S. Troops in Suppressing Riots."

At the regular monthly meeting, Nov. 4, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society Dr. Franklin Baché Stephenson, Surg., U. S. N., presented a paper entitled, "New England Men as Medical Officers in the Navy of the United States," in which contribution were comprised (1) Notes on the history of the medical officer in the Navy, with some reference to the Navy of the American Revolution; (2) A list of naval surgeons, 220; (3) Biographic sketches, 11; (4) Bibliography.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Comdr. John Schouler, the Albemarle; P. A. Engr. M. A. Anderson, Lieut. O. W. Lowry, Asst. Engr. W. Ball, Naval Cadet A. Crenshaw, Lieut. J. L. Shearman, Lieuts. J. L. Purcell, Grand Hotel; Chief Engr. L. W. Robinson, Union Square; Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Logan, Hoffman House; Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, Holland House; Col. J. W. Forney, U. S. M. C., the Waldorf; Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, the Albemarle.

MADISON BARRACKS.

The lyceum season at Madison Barracks, N. Y., includes essays by Col. W. J. Lyster, 9th Inf., "The Regular Brigade, Army of the Cumberland;" Lieut. Col. J. Kline, 9th Inf., "Infantry Fire;" Capt. A. Morton, 9th Inf., "Organization of the U. S. A.;" Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Inf., "The Capture and Death of a Noted Indian Chieftain;" Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf., "The Functions of the Army in Peace;" Capt. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf., "The Lyceum and Examinations for Promotion;" Capt. J. Regan, 9th Inf., "The Captain's Examination, First Paper, General Principles;" Capt. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., "Richmond in the War;" Capt. J. A. Baldwin, 9th Inf., "Looking Into the Future; A Possible Field for the Army;" Capt. E. B. Robertson, 9th Inf., "A Modern War;" Capt. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., "Influence of the Treaty of Tilsit on Our Times;" 1st Lieut. G. Palmer, 9th Inf., "Military Commands;" 1st Lieut. J. Baxter, Jr., "The Topographical Reconnaissance;" 1st Lieut. R. H. Anderson, 9th Inf., "The Siege of Charleston;" 1st Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 9th Inf., "Training in Field Service;" 1st Lieut. J. P. Finley, 9th Inf., "A Knowledge of Human Nature Is Half the Science of War;" 1st Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., "Outposts;" 1st Lieut. T. De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., "A Business System for Post Exchanges;" 1st Lieut. J. M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., "The National Army;" 2d Lieut. C. C. Clark, 9th Inf., "War Dogs;" 2d Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th Inf., "A Comparison of the Campaigns of Virginia and 1796 in Italy;" 2d Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th Inf., "Map Making in Detail;" 2d Lieut. T. S. Dwyer, 9th Inf., "Use of Railroads in Warfare;" 2d Lieut. H. F. Rethers, 9th Inf., "Field Service for the Soldier;" 2d Lieut. B. F. Hartshorne, Jr., 9th Inf., "Forced Marches."

"FORT BLUNDER."

Gen. Miles has recently recommended the fortifying of a number of our seaports and the enlargement of some of the posts along our frontier. One of these is Fort Montgomery, that stands at the outlet of Lake Champlain. The mentioning of this long-forgotten old fort recalls a queer fact connected with its beginning, and long ago forgotten. In 1841 it was decided to build a large post at the entrance to Lake Champlain, and work was begun on Fort Montgomery, as it was called. After a good deal of work had been done it was found that the walls of the fort were over the lines dividing the United States from Canada. Work was stopped and a survey made and part of the work was torn down. Later on it was ascertained that part of the walls of the post were still over the dividing line. An agreement was made with the English government which gave to the United States that part built upon, and the outline of the old fort was completed, but as these mistakes had caused so much trouble the post was nicknamed "Fort Blunder." Work was stopped on the old post at the breaking out of the late war, and since that time it has been under the charge of an ordnance sergeant. Soon work will be resumed, and if the recommendations of Gen. Miles are carried out the old post will be converted into the largest and most strongly armed post in the country, as it is the intention of the General to have a large number of the largest guns made by our Ordnance department to protect the entrance to the lake, on which, a few miles below, is located Plattsburg Barracks, one of the most important posts of our Canadian frontier.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

DUELS IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Two recent events are a curious commentary on the different manners and customs in vogue in the British and German armies in this fin-de-siècle age. A British colonel allowed his valor to get the better of his discretion, and finds himself locked up in Exeter gaol to await further developments, his offense being that he challenged another gentleman to mortal combat. At Dusseldorf two officers have just been sentenced to severe fines and lengthy terms of imprisonment because they refused to fight a spiritualist. It is bad enough to have to stand up before a mortal enemy in the cold grey of an autumn morning, but when that enemy may perchance be attended by numerous invisible spirit friends to back him up, it is rather hard to expect a less favored individual to meet him on the green sward. What a pity a meeting could not be arranged between the fire-eating, British colonel and the spiritualistic German doctor. Midshipman Easy's triangular duel would be a joke to the encounter. It does not matter much who a duellist fights so long as he is sufficiently advertised appears to be the rule abroad. When the discomfiture of Arabi had been completed, and the British were in occupation of Cairo, a duelling incident arose causing at the time a great deal of comment. At the Cairo club an altercation took place between a British and a foreign officer on leave. The foreigner called the Britisher a coward; the latter, following the custom of our islands, knocked the former down. The foreigner was much astonished and withdrew. Presently his second arrived, but the Britisher declined to fight with other weapons than his fists, without gloves. To this the second demurred. The matter coming to the ears of authority, a court of inquiry assembled. It was then explained to the foreign officer, much to his astonishment, that duelling was not permitted in the British Army, and further, the court exonerated the British officer from being the aggressor. It must be added that the foreigner at once apologized. The Englishman followed suit, and afterward they were the best of friends. At the time many young bloods in the army in Egypt were very anxious for a fight, so it was just as well wiser and cooler heads took the matter up.—Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.

A very silly report, sent from Halifax, appeared in several of the daily papers on Tuesday to the effect that the strength of the British fleet in American waters was to be doubled and that it would be divided into two squadrons, one for the protection of Canada and Newfoundland, having its headquarters at Halifax, all the year round, and the other for the protection of the West India Islands, with its headquarters at Bermuda. The flagships, it was said, would be the Renown and Royal Arthur. On the following day the Secretary of the Admiralty denied the truth of this report, stating that it was entirely devoid of foundation. In England such a correction should not have been necessary, but it is quite as well that it was made and has been telegraphed across the Atlantic. There are already enough causes for friction between our cousins and ourselves without adding another as this departure, if really intended, would have been.—Army and Navy Gazette.

On the desert among Remingtons, lances, and the like, left by the forces of the Mahdi, were discovered coats of armor dating, if the correspondents are right, from the days of the Crusades.

THE LEE-METFORD RIFLE.

In a report upon the killing of a marker in the butts at Niagara Camp, Canada, by the deflection of a bullet from a Lee Metford rifle, the Court of Inquiry says:

"The evidence given at the inquiry proved that the bullet which killed the man passed through 16 inches of earth and 14 inches of pine timber, and, something in the wood causing it to deflect, it struck the marker on the left temple, two inches below the crown. The trench is 6 feet 6½ inches deep. According to the evidence, as reported in the 'Canadian Military Gazette,' the marker was not in his proper place at the time of the accident. The tests made were as follows: (1) The ball passed through 20 inches of loose earth, being deflected by some hard object. (2) The ball passed through 22 inches of loose earth in a straight line. (3) The ball was traced through 30 inches of loose earth. (4) The ball passed through 24 inches of loose earth, then through a 2-inch board and across the trench, burying itself in a ladder at the back. (5) The ball passed through 27 inches of loose earth in a bag before its force was spent. All the above earth tests were made by firing from a point 25 yards distant from the object. (6) A test on a steel target, the plate being ¼ inch thick, from a firing point 100 yards distant—the ball penetrated the steel plate ¼ inch thick. (7) From a distance of 50 yards the ball penetrated the plate still deeper. Four shots were fired; in one case the ball buried itself in the plate, and in every case the plate bulged out behind, and numerous cracks running to the center of the indentation were formed.

The 'Army and Navy Gazette' says: "There is no higher authority on rifles than Sir Henry Hallford. It is gratifying to find him writing as enthusiastically as he does on the subject of the Lee-Metford. Sir Henry contends that the bad name the rifle has got on service has been entirely due to the bullet. In the experiments which preceded the adoption of the Lee-Metford a projectile was used which gave excellent results on animals, but it was found necessary to strengthen the metal covering, and the result was great power of penetration with but slight shock. This defect has now been remedied. Sir Henry dwells strongly upon the low trajectory as compared with that of the Martini-Henry. As to target shooting he remarks: 'A very high standard of shooting has been set by the match rifle, but I do not consider that the Lee-Metford is at all behind it in this quality when proper ammunition is used.'

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1896.

The football game on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7, between the cadet team and the Wesleyan College eleven, of Middletown, Conn., resulted in a tied score of 12 to 12. West Point made three touchdowns but no goal; Wesleyan scored two touchdowns and two goals. Connor did the best work on the home team. For next Saturday, Nov. 14, a game between the West Point scrub eleven and the scrub team of the University of Pennsylvania is anticipated. For the last Saturday in the month, Nov. 28, for which date the team has no engagement. It was hoped that a match with the Carlisle Indians might have been secured, but the project has been abandoned. The game with Brown on Nov. 21 will bring the season to a close.

The following is the programme rendered at the cadet concert on Saturday evening, held in the gymnasium: (1) Eröffnung's Overture, H. Scheele; (2) Waltz, "The Spanish Beggar Girl," Charles J. Orth; (3) Transcription Humoresque, Siegfried Ochs; (4) Burlesque for three violins (Fr. Herrmann), Mr. George Essigke, first class, Musicians Dahlman and Pearson; (5) Fantasia on the song, "Forsaken" (Koschat), Reindel; (6) Original Patrol, Gretry; (7) Congress of Melodies, Conrad; (8) "March on Themes," from "Carmen" (Bizet), Beck; "Star Spangled Banner." These numbers were all played for the first time at West Point at this concert.

Capt. Charles Wilcox, Medical Dept., Junior Asst. Surg. at the post, has returned to duty, after a brief tour of temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va.

Fire drill takes place occasionally in the afternoon in addition to the daily cavalry drill for the several classes. The first class is drilled in cavalry tactics in the morning. The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Craig, daughter of Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., and Lieut. H. H. Stout, 6th Cav., a graduate of '96.

Mr. and Mrs. George I. Putnam spent a day at the Point early in the week. Mr. Putnam was a member of the class of '85.

Mrs. Eugene A. Ellis, wife of Capt. Ellis, 8th Cav., has been visiting Mrs. Gordon.

A musicale was given by Mrs. Palmer T. Pierce on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3, at which a piano recital was given by Miss Borrow, of New York City.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe and Miss Roe have returned from a three months' sojourn abroad and are at their country seat, Pine Terrace, Highland Falls.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Henry H. Coston, United States Marine Corps, died at Pensacola, Fla., on the 6th instant, at the age of fifty-two years. The deceased officer was born at the Washington Navy Yard, Sept. 11, 1844. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin Coston, Master in the United States Navy, and inventor of the Coston telegraphic night signal, now in general use all over the world. The deceased officer entered the Marine Corps in March, 1865, after some previous service in the Navy. He was stationed at Pensacola Navy Yard from 1865 to 1868. Was ordered from there to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he served for a year and a half, and was then sent back to Pensacola on account of ill health. In 1875 he was ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and from there was sent to temporary duty aboard the U. S. S. Monongahela, at Baltimore, until ordered for sea duty aboard the historical old Hartford. At the expiration of this cruise, in December of 1879, he made his home at Norfolk, Va., only leaving it while on duty at sea. Besides his service at the navy yards mentioned, Capt. Coston made a cruise around the world on the United States war vessel Junia. He also commanded the guard of honor sent by this government on the United States cruiser Baltimore to escort the remains of the lamented Ericson to his native land, Sweden. In recognition of his services on this occasion, Capt. Coston was presented by King Oscar with a silver medal. While attached to the Baltimore at Iquique, Chili, he contracted the disease that ended his life. He was sent home extremely ill, in 1891, and was placed on the retired list of the Marine Corps in 1892. In hopes of regaining his health, he tried many climatic changes, and settled in the autumn of 1893 at Pensacola Navy Yard, where he remained until within a month of his death. Capt. Coston was a man of rare accomplishments, beloved and admired by a large circle of

friends. While quite young he invented the Coston aerial night signal. He was always prompt in the performance of his duty, and loved the service with his whole heart. His long illness was borne with courage, patience and fortitude of the Christian soldier. The funeral services were conducted from Christ Church, in Pensacola, and he was interred with all military honors in the National Cemetery near Fort Barrancas. He leaves a widow and two sons, Mr. Henry W. Coston and Mr. Charles M. Coston, attorney at law, and two daughters, Mrs. Florida Coston Hope, widow of the late lamented Dr. J. Shirley Hope, U. S. N., and Miss Ella Coston.

The Rev. Lewis P. Clover, D. D., who died Nov. 9 at his summer home at New Hackensack, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a writer, and an illustrator, and one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, of which he remained an associate member nearly up to the time of his death. He leaves five children, one of whom is Lieut. Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N.

1st Lieut. Edward Heath Brooke, 21st U. S. Inf., on sick leave for six months from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., since Oct. 5 last, died suddenly at Jacksonville, Fla., on Nov. 11. The deceased officer was from 1875 to 1877 a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, but left before graduation, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 21st Inf., from Oregon, in 1879; promoted 1st Lieutenant, in 1888. He was an efficient officer and was Quartermaster of his regiment from 1891 to 1895.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L. G.—Every enlisted man in the N. G. N. Y. shall continue to be held for duty after the expiration of his term of enlistment until he is actually discharged. An enlisted man who has served his enlistment or re-enlistment and shall have performed an average of 60 per cent. of duty each year at drills and parades, who is not delinquent, to his company, troop, battery or corps, and who has turned in all State, regimental and company property for which he was accountable, is entitled to a full and honorable discharge. An enlisted man according to par. 403, of the regulations, having served his enlistment, even though he has not performed the requisite duty to entitle him to a full and honorable discharge, shall, on application, receive an honorable discharge. If a man has not performed the required duty during his enlistment and leave the city, he is dropped and taken up again upon his return.

C. H. S.—In the case you cite a special affidavit would, we think, be accepted. A precisely similar case arose recently and the man was advised to make such an affidavit and hand it to the county clerk. He did not return to tell the result, hence we assume he got his citizen papers all right.

READER.—One trial by summary court when a private would not necessarily debar, or be prejudicial, to a non-commissioned officer appearing before a board for promotion to 2d Lieutenant. The requirement is that he must have honorably served, etc.

S.—Minors are not enlisted except boys between the ages of 16 and 18, who may be needed as musicians and who have the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian.

C. U. L.—The chances for a young man obtaining a commission in the Army from the ranks is fairly good—some years better than others. All depends upon the number of vacancies for 2d Lieutenants. The infantry would be best for your purpose.

S.—Battery B, 5th Art. (Capt. Luigi Lomia Commanding), is now stationed at Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y.

S. P. D.—The vacancy for a Paymastership in the Army has not been filled. It is somewhat indefinite when it may be filled, if at all.

R. F.—There will be no examination of enlisted candidates for commissions until March, 1897, when preliminary department boards will be assembled, as required.

O. S.—The line retirements for age in 1897 are not numerous; one in the cavalry, none in the artillery and six in the infantry.

C.—There will be no retirement for age in the artillery in 1897. The next occurs on Feb. 10, 1898.

W. L. G.—There is no established ceremony for the Army and National Guard in attending divine service. Troops usually attend in full dress uniform, but some National Guard organizations parade in civilian dress.

INQUIRER.—The height for enlistment in the Army is as follows: For infantry and artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches, and weight not less than one hundred and twenty-eight pounds and not more than one hundred and ninety pounds. For cavalry the height must be not less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet ten inches, and weight not to exceed one hundred and sixty-five pounds. Table of physical proportions for height, weight and chest measurement:

Height.	Weight.	Chest Measurement.		
Ft. Inches.	Pounds.	At Expiration.	Height.	Mobility.
5 4-12	64	128	32½	2
5 5-12	65	130	33	2
5 6-12	66	132	33½	2
5 7-12	67	134	34	2
5 8-12	68	141	34	2½
5 9-12	69	148	34½	2½
5 10-12	70	155	35	2½
5 11-12	71	162	35½	2½
6	72	169	35½	2½
6 1-12	73	176	36½	2½

INQUIRER.—The "Instructions for Artillery and Infantry," issued by the Navy Department, is out of print and unobtainable. A revision of the work is in progress, and a new edition may be expected in a few months. No books for naval militiamen have ever been issued by Lieut. Buckingham, U. S. N., but the following is a list of the books recommended by the Navy Department for the naval militia: Henderson's "Navigation," Lucas' "Seamanship," Bowditch's "Practical Navigation," Nichols' "Gunnery Drill Book," Radford's "Handbook of Naval Gunnery," How to Shoot a Revolver, "Warships of the Navy," Hart, N. Y. Signal Code Book. Laws relating to naval militia. Infantry and Artillery Instructions. The first seven are obtainable through all large book stores; the others are furnished by the Department, but few or no copies are at present available. The books furnished by the Department are not sold but are supplied to persons designated under the appropriation for their publication.

VIGILANTIA.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was born Nov. 5, 1818, died Jan. 11, 1893. Gen. J. C. Fremont was born Jan. 21, 1813, died July 13, 1890. Gen. George E. Pickett was born in 1825, died July 30, 1875. Gen. George H. Thomas was born in 1816, died March 28, 1870. Gen. Robert Anderson was born in 1805, died Oct. 26, 1871.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOR, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 10, Oct. 30, 1896. Dept. of California.

Publishes a programme of drills ordered to begin Nov. 2 for the heavy batteries of the 3d Artillery, stationed at Angel Island, Alcatraz, and Fort Mason, during the month of November. The programme embraces drills with the 12-inch rifles, rifle mortar, drill in gymnastics and signalling, little drill, and inspection and muster on Nov. 30. The drills will be conducted as follows: The steamer McDowell will take two batteries from Angel Island, where one battery will be taken; thence to Fort Mason. After taking the battery from that post, the steamer will proceed to the Presidio. The batteries will be disembarked and marched to the 12-inch breech loading rifle and the 12-inch rifled mortar batteries on the heights above Fort Scott. The first drill will be from 11 to 12:20, twenty minutes being allowed to form detachments, station them, remove the oil from the breech mechanism and take equipments, giving one hour of actual drill. An intermission will be taken from 12:20 to 1:40. The second drill will be from 1:40 to 3, one hour being devoted to drill and twenty minutes to oiling the mechanism, replacing equipments, and securing pieces. The batteries will be marched to the Presidio wharf in time to take the steamer at 4:25 P. M. Battery Commanders will make the necessary arrangements for lunch and coffee for their respective commands. These drills and all instruction pertaining to the 12-inch B. L. rifle and 12-inch rifled mortar and the pneumatic dynamite gun will be in charge of Lieut. Col. E. B. Williston, 3d Art., assigned by Lieut. J. D. Miley, 5th Art., Ordnance Officer.

In case the weather is such as to prevent any of these stated drills at the 12-inch B. L. rifle or 12-inch mortar battery, commanders will cause such instruction to be given to their commands at their own posts as the facilities admit.

CIRCULAR 9 NOV. 1 H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following decision is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Appointment as Lance Corp. Under A. R. 257.—Only one renewal of the appointment of Lance Corporal for a period of three months is authorized, and on the expiration of this period there can be no further renewal, either immediately, or after an interval of time.—(Decision Asst. Sec. War, July 13 and Aug. 6, '96—40128, A. G. O., '96.)

In view of this decision, it will be observed that no stigma attaches to a return to the ranks at the expiration of the authorized time, and when a vacancy in the grade of corporal occurs it should be filled by the appointment of that Private who when serving as a Lance Corporal made the best record and is deemed best fitted for the promotion.—(Asst. Sec. War, Nov. 9, '96—40128, A. G. O., '96.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 61, Nov. 10, 1896. Artillery School.

I. In executing the problem of the tactical defense of Ft. Monroe in its present condition against an attack by a hostile fleet of armored and protected cruisers and torpedo boats at the call "to arms," all batteries of the post, except G, of the 5th Art., and I, of the 1st Art., with all their available men properly organized, will march immediately to the guns to which they have been assigned and prepare for action.

For this exercise Battery G, 5th Art., is assigned to the four 10-inch S. E. guns in the bastion at the east end of the fourth front, for the defense of the torpedo field, and Battery I, 1st Art., armed as infantry, to the defense against landing parties. Both will proceed as ordered above, the latter taking part in a protected position north of the battery on the beach.

Battalion commanders will give the necessary detailed instructions to the batteries of their battalions for the proper execution of these movements, and will exercise such control over their fire as may be necessary to carry out the directions of the commanding officer, whose station will be in the plotting room.

II. 1st Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., with a proper force of operators, will provide and direct the necessary electrical communications.

III. 1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., will have charge of the plotting room. He will be assisted by 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., and such others as are deemed necessary. 2d Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th Art., will have charge of station A, and 2d Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st Art., of station H.

IV. Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., will make necessary provision for the care of the wounded.

V. All available men and officers of both battalions will be held in readiness for this exercise on Wednesday.

By order of Col. Frank.

CHARLES L. PHILLIPS,
1st Lieut., 4th Art., Adjutant.

H. Q. A. A., G. O. Nov. 9, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1896.

Retirements.

At their own request, having served over thirty years, section 1243, revised statutes.—Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., Nov. 6, 1896; Capt. Edward S. Chapin, 15th Inf., Nov. 7, 1896.

Transfers—Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, from the 17th Inf. to the 17th Inf., Nov. 5, 1896, vice Hagadorn, transferred to the 23d Inf.

1st Lieut. Charles P. Russ, from the 23d Inf. to the 11th Inf., Nov. 5, 1896, vice Russ, transferred to the 17th Inf.

1st Lieut. Charles Hagadorn, from the 17th Inf. to the 23d Inf., Nov. 5, 1896, vice Russ, transferred to the 11th Inf.

Casualties.

Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st Inf., died Nov. 4, 1896, at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Charles W. Hotsenpiller, retired, died Sept. 30, 1896, at Magnetic Springs, Ohio.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, A. G.

CIRCULAR, FORT NIOBRARA, NEB., NOV. 5, 1896.

Comparative statement of result of recent athletic contest in the Dept. of the Colorado with competitors from the 7th, 11th, 16th and 24th Inf. and the 1st, 2d, 7th and 9th Cav., and athletic contests held at Fort Niobrara, Neb., during the past summer with enlisted men of the 12th Inf. only as competitors:

Running broad jump—Quirk (Dept. Col.), 18.86 ft.; Boatwright (Fort Niobrara), 17.83 ft. 100-yard dash—Morris (Dept. Col.), 10.15 sec.; Pfeiffer (Fort Niobrara), 10.25 sec. Running high jump—Brent (Dept. Col.), 5.2 ft. 120-yard hurdle race—Covell (Dept. Col.), 19.3-5 sec.; yard dash—Morris (Dept. Col.), 23.1-5 sec.; Schatz (Fort Niobrara), 23.4-5 sec.; One-mile run—Scott (Dept. Col.), 5.45 min.; Iverson (Fort Niobrara), 5.28 min. Throwing

16-lb hammer—Murphy (Dept. Col.), 97 ft. 5 in.; Pedrotti (Fort Niobrara), 86 ft. 7 1/2 in. Putting 16-lb shot—Doyle (Dept. Col.), 33.2 ft.; Knox (Fort Niobrara), 34.66 ft. 120-yard hurdle race—Covell (Dept. Col.), 19.3-5 sec.; Becker (Fort Niobrara), 20 sec.; Pole vaulting for height—Doyle (Dept. Col.), 8 ft.; Becker (Fort Niobrara), 8.5 ft.

The foregoing are all the events of the same kind that were had. It will be seen that in four of the events compared (3d, 5th, 7th and 9th) this post made a better record than the Department of the Colorado, and that in all of the others but the 6th this post did nearly as well as the winner in the Department of the Colorado. It is probable that in the second and fourth events slightly better time would have been made if the winner at this post had been more closely followed. As the eighth event was closely contested at this post it is probable that the record shows the best that could be done. The comparison is very creditable to the 12th Inf., the garrison of this post, and is, therefore published.

By order of Col. J. N. Andrews.

C. H. BARTH,

1st Lieut. and Adj. 12th Inf., Adjutant.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. John H. Stone, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will report at Fort Riley, Kan., for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Lathrop and Platte City, Mo., and Fort Riley, Kan., and thence return to Lathrop on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Ordn. Sergt. Michael Lyons (appointed Nov. 4, 1896, from 1st Sergt., Troop K, 5th Cav.), now at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will be sent to Fort Reno, O. T., for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

Capt. William H. Baldwin, C. S., will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Chicago, Ill., and report to Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, purchasing commissary, for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Willets Point, N. Y., and Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the said court. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

The following transfers are made: Acting Hospital Steward Joseph Waters, now at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., to Fort Brown, Tex., to relieve Acting Hospital Steward Angus McLeod; Steward McLeod, when thus relieved, to St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 4, is granted Maj. D. D. Wheeler, Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of the Department. (S. O. 105, D. P., Nov. 3.)

Capt. Edward E. Dravo, C. S., Chief Commissary Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, Tex., for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of the Subsistence Department of those posts. (S. O. 139, D. T., Nov. 7.)

The following changes in stations of hospital stewards are made: Hospital Steward Charles Boiz, from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Wingate, N. M. Hospital Steward Ashford Twigg, from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Hospital Steward Frederick Schumacher, from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Douglas, Utah. (S. O. 93, D. C., Nov. 3.)

Capt. John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as assistant to the Department Chief Quartermaster at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (S. O. 180, D. C., Nov. 2.) Leave for ten days, to take effect about Nov. 14, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 138, D. T., Nov. 5.)

Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M., assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in the Dept. of Dakota. (G. O. 10, D. D., Oct. 31.)

Capt. Edgar S. Dudley, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M. of the Department. (G. O. 10, D. D., Oct. 20.)

Sergt. Earle W. Binkley, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Logan, Col., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (S. O. 91, D. C., Oct. 28.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 6.)

The following changes of station of members of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Hospital Steward Charles Smit, from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Bliss, Tex., to relieve Hospital Steward Fred Gieseking, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston. Hospital Steward Patrick McGloin, from Fort Clark to Fort Brown, Tex., to relieve Hospital Steward Wolf Aisenman, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston. Hospital Steward Emil Appell, from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Clark, Tex. Pvt. Alfred Marthens, from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 136, D. T., Nov. 3.)

Sergt. William M. Talbott, Signal Corps, at San Antonio, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for special duty. (S. O. 136, D. T., Nov. 3.)

Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, Deputy Q. M. Gen., having been summoned to appear, Nov. 19, 1896, as a witness on the part of the United States, before the U. S. District Court, St. Louis, Mo., his absence from his station to obey the same is authorized. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 12.)

Leave for two days is granted Maj. Valery Havard, Surg. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 7.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., having served more than thirty years in the Army, is, on his own application, retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav., will report in person for duty to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 3.)

Pvt. Patrick Shannon, Troop H, 3d Cav., was, on Nov. 9, promoted to be Corporal, vice Ferry, discharged.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, 3d Cav., is further extended twenty days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav., will proceed at once to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., as witness before the G. C. M., in session at that post. (S. O. 181, D. C., Nov. 4.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., will be relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to the Major General Commanding the Army on Nov. 8, and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., aide-de-camp to the Major General Commanding the Army. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis Le J. Parker, 5th Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The following transfers in the 6th Cav. are made: 1st Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, from Troop A to Troop M; 1st Lieut. John P. Ryan, from Troop M to Troop A. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

1st Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 6th Cav., is assigned to Troop L, (6th Cav., Fort Myer, Nov. 10.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Capt. Edward G. Mathey, 7th Cav., having been found by an examining board unfitted for promotion on account of physical disability, is granted leave until further orders, on account of disability. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav., at his own request, is relieved from the operation of War Department order dated Oct. 13, 1896, published in par. 12, S. O. 241, Oct. 13, 1896, H. Q. A., detailing him as professor of military science and tactics at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, Q. M., 9th Cav., is extended seven days. (S. O. 103, D. P., Oct. 3.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 104, D. P., Nov. 2.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Adj. 10th Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

Leave for six months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1896, is granted Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Upon the completion of the transfer of public property at Fort Slocum, for which he is responsible, 1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., will proceed to join his regiment at St. Francis Barracks. S. O. 262, D. E., Nov. 9.)

Sergt. Paul McLees, D, 1st Art., is detailed school teacher. (Jackson Barracks, Nov. 2.)

Pvt. Thomas Mallon, A, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. J. L. Craft, L, 1st Art., is detailed overseer of laborers. (Fort Barrancas, Nov. 5.)

Corp. T. Gallagher, G, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. Frank Doran appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

2d Lieut. Edwin Landon, 2d Art., recently assigned, will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., recently promoted, will proceed to join his regiment. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Leave of absence for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Nov. 6.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., and on its termination he will proceed to his station—Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 260, D. E., Nov. 6.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

1st Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, 3d Art., recently promoted, will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

2d Lieut. George LeR. Irwin, 3d Art., having completed the duty at Jackson Barracks, La., assigned, will proceed to join his battery at Angel Island, Cal. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

Pvt. C. S. Orr, G, 3d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Maj. James M. Lancaster, 4th Art., recently promoted, will report by telegraph to the Commanding General Department of the East for assignment to a station. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Maj. James M. Lancaster, 4th Art., having reported, assigned to Washington Barracks, D. C., for station. (S. O. 262, D. E., Nov. 9.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 5.)

Sergt. R. M. Ball and Corp. E. Honvery are detailed school teachers. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 2.)

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 10.)

Sergt. John Welby, M, 4th Art., is temporarily detailed post exchange steward. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 8.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Art. (S. O. 261, D. E., Nov. 7.)

Corp. John T. Mitts, K, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. Joseph Miller appointed Corporal.

Corp. Samuel Kenn, L, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. J. A. Plante appointed Corporal.

In addition to his other duties, 2d Lieut. R. E. Callan, 5th Art., is detailed to conduct the post school. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 5.)

In addition to his other duties, 1st Lieut. W. F. Hancock, 5th Art., is appointed librarian. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 5.)

Sergt. P. Murphy, L, 5th Art., is detailed overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 10.)

Post Lyceum will meet for recitation Mondays and Thursdays, Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., Instructor. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 29.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect Nov. 19, is granted 1st Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th Art. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 12.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

2d Lieut. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., recently assigned, will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

2d Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 1st Inf., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Mason, Cal., and will proceed at once to his proper station—the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 138, D. C., Nov. 2.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for seven days from Nov. 3, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, 4th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

1st Lieut. E. T. Cole, 6th Inf., at his own request, is relieved from duty at Austin College, Sherman, Tex., and will join his company. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., will witness payments on muster of October 31. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 2.)

Sergt. C. Rieff, Co. D, and Corp. J. L. Shannon, Co. H, 6th Inf., are detailed for instruction in military signaling. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 2.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted Capt. Charles G. Penney, 6th Inf. (S. O. 262, D. E., Nov. 9.)

Lance Corp B. W. Durkee, D, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

The following transfers in the 8th Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. Jacques de L. Lafitte, from Co. E to Co. I; 2d Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, from Co. I to Co. E. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSER.

Sergt. D. Callaghan, D, 9th Inf., and one private will proceed to Syracuse, N. Y., and report to Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., recruiting officer, for duty. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 6.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

1st Sergt. Patrick Donnelly, Co. A, 10th Inf., was, on Nov. 5, appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment.

The leave granted Capt. Stephen Y. Scryburn, 10th Inf., is extended six months. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

1st Sergt. P. Donnelly, Co. A, 10th Inf., has been appointed regimental Sergeant Major.

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

1st Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf., will be relieved from duty with the Illinois National Guard Dec. 31, 1896, and will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Corp. C. P. Foster, A, has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. W. Dillman appointed Corporal.

A Buffalo paper, referring to a recent parade in that city, in which the band of the 13th Inf. took part, says: "The band was one of the best in the whole procession. The men in the Army uniforms, their excellent marching and their perfect time were the subject of favorable comment all along the line. The Mayor and ex-Mayors, when they saw the band, clapped their hands in appreciation. It was a tribute to the 13th Inf. Army Band, the crack of the Army, which is stationed at Fort Niagara. The band was in full regiments."

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. John Little, 14th Inf., aide-de-camp, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of Texas, during the absence on detached service of 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, and will receipt to that officer for all funds pertaining thereto. (S. O. 138, D. T., Nov. 5.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 15, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf. (S. O. 181, D. C., Nov. 4.)

2d Lieut. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf., recently assigned, will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

2d Lieut. W. A. Burnside, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at this post. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 9.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Capt. Edward S. Chapin, 15th Inf., having served more than thirty years in the Army, is, on his own application, retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

1st Lieut. Charles G. French, 15th Inf., is detailed judge advocate G. C. M. at Fort Bayard, N. M., vice 1st Lieut. Edmund Wittenmyer, 15th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 92, D. Colo., Oct. 29.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

1st Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. C, 2d Lieut. F. S. Wild is temporarily assigned to duty with Co. F. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 8.)

1st Lieut. E. Chynoweth, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 7.)

1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 17th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. G. (17th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Nov. 4.)

1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 17th Inf., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 4.)

Sergt. J. J. Murphy, K, 17th Inf., is detailed overseer in Q. M. D. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 1.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Leave for one month and sixteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

1st Lieut. Edwin H. Webber, 20th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the Army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination by the board. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Lance Corp. Timothy Carroll, Co. G, 21st Inf., was, on Nov. 6, appointed Corporal, vice McCormick discharged.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 6.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Col. J. S. Casey, 22d Inf., will be relieved from further duty in the Department of the Platte, and will proceed to his home to await retirement. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers are made in Co. B, 22d Inf: Corp. George C. Charlton, to be Sergeant, vice Stevens, reduced. Pvt. John Jankowski, to be Corporal, vice Charlton promoted.

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf., at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill., and will join his company. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following specified assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted, made by the Secretary of War, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, are announced: Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Art.), to the 2d Art., to date from Oct. 29, 1896, vice Loder, retired; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck (promoted from Major, 4th Art.), to the 4th Artillery, to date from Oct. 29, 1896, vice Pennington, promoted; Maj. James M. Lancaster (promoted from Captain, 3d Art.), to the 4th Art., to date from Oct. 29, 1896, vice Hasbrouck, promoted; Capt. Joseph M. Calif (promoted from 1st Lieut., 3d Art.), to the 3d Art., Light Battery C, to date from Oct. 29, 1896, vice Lancaster, promoted; 1st Lieut. Morris K. Barroll (promoted from 2d Lieut., 2d Art.), to the 3d Art., Battery G, to date from Oct. 29, 1896, vice Calif, promoted.

The following assignments of additional 2d Lieutenants to vacancies are announced:

Additional 2d Lieut. Edwin Landon, 4th Art., to be 2d Lieut., 2d Art., Battery L, Oct. 29, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Barroll, promoted; Additional 2d Lieut. James N. Pickering, 10th Inf., to be 2d Lieut., 1st Inf., Co. D, Oct. 26, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Binns, resigned; Additional 2d Lieut. William A. Burnside, 17th Inf., to be 2d Lieut., 14th Inf., Co. I, Nov. 1, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Smith, resigned. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

The following specified assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Capt. Nat P. Pfister (promoted from 1st Lieut., 1st Infantry), to the 1st Inf., Co. G, to date from Nov. 4, 1896, vice Pierce, deceased; 1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 10th Inf.), to the 1st Inf., Co. K, to date from Nov. 4, 1896, vice Pfister, promoted. The assignment of Additional 2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, 25th Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut., 10th Inf., Co. A, Nov. 4, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Lacey promoted, is announced. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

ARMY BOARDS.

The board of officers appointed by para. 1, S. O. 206, H. Q. A., series 1895, having been ordered by the Secretary of War to reconvene at Bismarck, North Dakota, upon call of the senior member, for the purpose of making a further examination of sites offered for a military post at or near Bismarck, the date of Nov. 10 is fixed by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., for the reassembling of said board, and he will proceed to Bismarck so as to arrive there on or before that date, and upon completion of his duties he will return to his proper station. 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., Aide-de-Camp, will accompany Maj. Gen. Merritt. (S. O. 191, D. M., Nov. 5.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf.; Maj. Henry McElherry, Surg.; Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.; Capt. John M. Banister, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William H. Carter, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, 6th Cav., Recorder. (H. Q. A., Nov. 7.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, N. M., Nov. 9, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Patrick Kenenly, 15th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant. Detail: Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, 15th Inf.; Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf., Commy. (S. O. 94, D. C., Nov. 6.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, from the 11th Inf. to the 17th Inf., Co. C; 1st Lieut. Charles P. Russ, from the 23d Inf. to the 11th Inf., Co. C; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hagadorn, from the 17th Inf. to the 23d Inf. Co. F. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

On and after Monday, Nov. 9, at the Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, instead of a daily detail, two batteries will be detailed at a time, for one week, to mount the new guns and carriages. The enlisted men of each battery under the command of the senior non-commissioned officer, will report to Lieut. Duval at the usual hour for fatigue, and the lieutenants of the batteries will report to him at the hour prescribed for drill. Men belonging to the post school will be excused from this duty during the hours they are required to attend the session of the school. (G. O. 60, Art. School, Nov. 6.)

TORPEDO INSTRUCTION.

The following named officers are detailed at Willets Point, New York, for instruction in torpedo service during the term commencing Dec. 1, 1896, and will report for duty accordingly: 2d Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Raibourn, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, 15th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Riley, Kan., Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1896. Detail: Maj. James M. Bell, 1st Cav.; Capt. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frederick W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav.; Capt. Henry J. Reilly, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Macomb, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John B. Christian, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John W. Farlow, 1st Cav., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 192, D. M., Nov. 6.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 13. Detail: Capt. John C. Scantling, 2d Art.; Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art.; Additional 2d Lieut. Percy M. Kessler, 2d Art., and Additional 2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Art., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 263, D. E., Nov. 10.)

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Nov. 17. Detail: Capt. William C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf.; Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Art.; Capt. George P. Borden, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Lutz Wahl, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Art., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 263, D. E., Nov. 10.)

In camp, at or near Madera, Cal., Nov. 20. Detail: Capt. George H. G. Gale, 4th Cav.; Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Capt. Merritt W. Ireland, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, 4th Cav., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 137, D. C., Oct. 31.)

At Fort Columbus, Nov. 16. Detail: Capt. James Fornace, 13th Inf.; Capt. George R. Cecil, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James B. Goe, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank D. Ely, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 265, D. E., Nov. 12.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., Nov. 16. Detail: Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf.; Capt. Jesse C. Chance, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Munroe McFarland, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry D. Styer, 13th Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 264, D. E., Nov. 11.)

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort D. A. Russell and found guilty of absence without leave, the reviewing authority, Gen. Coppinger, says: "The question as to the propriety of announcing the specific findings of the court to the Judge Advocate in the presence of the accused, as a basis for the introduction in evidence of previous convictions, was needlessly raised. A written record of the findings might well have been handed to the Judge Advocate when the court was reopened, in which event the Judge Advocate could then have complied with the directions of the convening authority as to the introduction of evidence of previous convictions; or the court with a full knowledge of its own findings might have properly invited the presentation of such evidence. Upon the failure of the court to take action in either of these ways the Judge Advocate might

have offered to introduce the evidence of previous convictions, without preliminary inquiry as to the findings, leaving it to the court to reject the offer in the event its findings were of a character not justifying the reception of such evidence. That the accused should infer from the procedure adopted that a particular finding had been made there can be no objection." (S. O. 104, D. P., Nov. 2.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., recently assigned, will proceed to join his company. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, 10th Inf., recently assigned, will remain on duty with the 25th Inf., until further orders. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 12, 1896, is granted Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

The assignment of Capt. William C. Brown (recently promoted from 1st Lieut., 1st Cav.), to the 1st Cav., Troop E, to date from Nov. 6, 1896, vice Adams, retired, is announced. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

2d Lieut. John Howard, 19th Inf., now at Ft. Wayne, Mich., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for medical treatment by Capt. John M. Banister, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., is assigned to duty as Instructor of Cavalry at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

Corp. James Bigham, G, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. David Stewart appointed Corporal.

Lieut. A. Todd, Q. M., 1st Art., having reported, is appointed Quartermaster and Treasurer of post. (St. Francis Barracks, Nov. 11.)

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art., is appointed Assistant Instructor of Post Lyceum, in certain subjects. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 9.)

Acting Hospital Steward David A. Eberly, Hospital Corps Detachment, U. S. A., having been designated for transfer by the surgeon at Jefferson Barracks, will proceed Nov. 11 to Fort Sill, O. T. (Jefferson Barracks, Nov. 10.)

The latest returns of the national election give Mr. McKinley a majority of over one hundred votes in the electoral college, he having secured the following States: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Total, 280 votes. The States voting for Bryan are: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington. Total, 167 votes. The votes in some States are still in dispute and the official returns may change this result, but will still leave Mr. McKinley with a majority in the electoral college of about 100 votes. His majority of votes over all other candidates will be in the neighborhood of one million. This is much the largest majority any candidate for the office of President has ever received. Indeed, he is the only candidate who, since 1800, received a popular majority, except Tilden, who did not become President, and Grant, on his second election. Lincoln had a popular minority of 947,289 on his first election. In 1864 his majority was 407,342, but the Southern States did not vote. Under the same circumstances Grant received a majority of 305,458 in 1868. In 1872 his majority was 762,901. The popular majorities against other successful candidates have been as follows: Hayes, 350,000; Garfield, 309,419; Cleveland (first term), 302,734; second term, 926,406; Harrison, 532,082.

Three new revenue cutters are now in process of construction, one each at Philadelphia, Cleveland and Boston. The vessel at Cleveland, styled No. 1, when completed to be called the Gresham, is being built by the Globe Iron Works, of Cleveland, under the provisions of the act of Nov. 3, 1893, appropriating \$175,000 for the construction of a revenue steamer for duty on the Great Lakes. Construction was begun in June, 1895, and she will be finished shortly, but will not go into commission before next summer. She will carry one one-pounder Driggs rapid-fire gun and two three-inch breech-loading rifles. Revenue steamer No. 2 is being built by the Atlantic Iron Works, of East Boston, Mass., under the act of Oct. 31, 1893, providing \$175,000 for a cutter for service on the New England coast. Construction was begun in June, 1895, and she was to have been completed last May, but an extension has been granted until next spring. She will carry in addition to the usual armament two six-pounder Driggs rapid fire guns. No. 3 is building at Cramps' shipyards, Philadelphia, under act of March 2, 1895, which appropriated \$200,000 for a revenue steamer for service on the Pacific coast. Work on her was begun Feb. 12, 1896, and she is expected to be finished Jan. 15, 1897. Her armament is not yet decided on. Each of these vessels is larger than revenue cutters previously built, have more commodious officers' quarters and improved machinery, and will attain a speed of not less than 16 knots an hour.

Messrs. Hartley and Graham are considering the subject of removing the Remington Arms Works from Ilion to Bridgeport, and to erect new works there on grounds now controlled by them, as part of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. The saving on freight charges to principal shipping points is one consideration. Then many skilled workmen cannot be persuaded to live in Ilion who would gladly enter the firm's employ in Bridgeport. It is believed they would be able to manufacture at a lower price in Bridgeport than in Ilion. The removal of the Remington Works from Ilion would be a serious blow to that interior town.

Adml. Ramsey in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, says that at the close of the fiscal year 31 per cent. of the enlisted men in the Navy were serving under continuous service. More than 72 per cent. of the enlisted men were American citizens, and more than 82 per cent. of the apprentice boys were American born. Eight hundred and ninety-five men and 146 apprentices deserted during the year.

The manual for the medical department of the Army, issued in connection with the Regulations of 1894, is in uniform as to color and about as to size with the manuals for courts martial and the pay department, already issued. Slowly but surely they appear.

Part 1 of the 3d volume of Decisions of the Controller of the Treasury has just been issued and is ready for distribution. The period covered is from July 1 to Sept. 30 of the current year.

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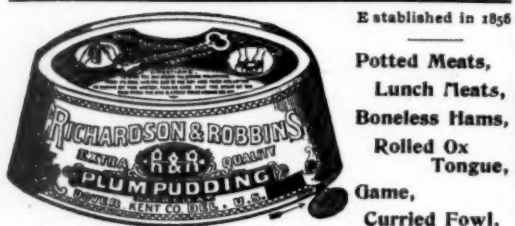
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MODERN POWDERS.
The issue of charcoal powders by the Ordnance Department of the Army to the Artillery was recently begun and instructions prepared for putting up cartridges. The charges of brown powder used for modern high powder guns are large, consisting of 125 pounds for the 8-inch, 250 pounds for the 10-inch, and 450 pounds for the 12-inch. The grains of the powders being molded, it takes considerable time to build up the cartridges from the grains. The cartridges for these guns have to be furnished, therefore, from the factories ready for use. For preservation and transportation each cartridge forming a part of the charge must be placed in separate receptacles. These cases were at first of zinc-lined cylinders with hermetically sealed covers, but it has been found that tin-lined wooden cases are as serviceable and less costly, and arrangements are being made by the Ordnance Department to supply them.

Charcoal powders vary in quickness with the season, being quicker in summer and slower in winter than normal. This is especially marked in the brown powder, which changes materially even when hermetically sealed. The change in pressure is as great as 10 per cent. between summer and winter. The variation in velocity generally falls within 2 per cent. of the normal. Cartridges of brown powder should not be exposed, but kept in storage cases till the time of firing.

The saluting powder recently adopted by the Ordnance Department is more efficient for blank cartridges than the ballistic powders formerly used, and the charge may consequently be reduced to three-fifths of that usually

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employed. Care should be taken to make the cartridge the full diameter of the chamber, so that it will not slide forward into the bore, as difficulty is sometimes met with in keeping the blank cartridge of the field gun in the chamber sufficiently near the breech to make sure that the primer will ignite.

Some satisfactory results have been obtained by the Ordnance Department during the year with Maxim-Schupphaus smokeless powder in the 12-inch B. L. mortars. With a charge of forty-two pounds of this powder and a projectile weighing 800 pounds, a muzzle velocity of 1,154 feet, with a pressure of about 24,000 pounds per square inch was obtained—about the same ballistic result as the steel mortar using brown powder gives, but with a reduction in pressure of 6,000 pounds to the square inch. Tests of smokeless powder in field and siege mortars have been made, but developments have been rather in the direction of investigations into the properties of various compositions than in that of the evolution of higher ballistic properties.

It is believed that smokeless powder will result in greater accuracy of fire as well as in increase of power. The compositions show increased velocity and pressure when fired hot and a loss when fired cold, but the changes are less than charcoal powders show under like circumstances. They are but slightly affected by moisture or dryness and in this are far superior to charcoal powders.

The erosive effects of smokeless powder are serious, but not so great as to offset the attendant advantages. In tests made with the small arm, the erosions produced by the Maxim-Schupphaus were quite slight; those by "W. A. H. X." powder very great. The conclusion is that, whether the proximate cause of erosion be of a mechanical or chemical nature, heat is the original disposing cause, as the compositions arrange themselves in the same order in heating and erosive effects, and the intervals are much the same. The great heat of nitroglycerin can be so modified by the use of other suitable ingredients in a powder as to reduce the heat and erosion to any desired point; hence there is no objection on the score of erosion to the use of nitroglycerin with suitable accompanying ingredients.

Of great importance in smokeless powders is the form of grain, because, unlike charcoal powders, they possess the property of burning by parallel surfaces. This property gives the powder makers great advantage in designing the form of grain so as to obtain a progressive combustion of the charge, reckoning on the burning surface. The most satisfactory form of grain for this reason is the multi-perforated cylinder. It would seem, since by increasing the number of perforations a grain of any desired size may be obtained for any given thickness of the walls between the perforations, that a free and unimpeded inflammation of the charge ought to be obtained together with the maximum of ballistic power realized for a given type of powder.

Revised canteen regulations for the English army have been issued. In future all purchases are to be made by the canteen president and committee, and they must be made locally, so that the inducement to assist in the carriage of baggage of officers on the march and many regimental arrangements will be done away with. Contractors are sometimes generous enough to present billiard tables and pianos to a sergeants' mess or canteen. They are now forbidden to pay for or present any fittings or structures of any kind to a regimental institution, nor can they spend money in any way for the benefit of a regiment. Canteen managers are forbidden to receive commission or any other form of "backsheesh," but where discount is a recognized institution it is to be paid into the canteen funds. Payments are to be made through a slot into a drawer, where the value of the coin can be seen. The goods are to be bought in the cheapest market, consistent with quality, and sold at the barest fraction over cost price; but as soon as the profit reaches \$250 the amount is to be expended for the benefit of the regiment or battalion. One of the new features is the establishment of monthly cooking prizes.

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The "Army and Navy Journal" has much the largest circulation of any service periodical in the United States, and it reaches a class of readers all over the world not easily accessible by other mediums.

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PROSPECTS FOR SERVICE LEGISLATION.

An energetic foreign policy, such as is outlined in the declaration of principles contained in the platform upon which Mr. McKinley stands, means the continuation and development of the comprehensive plans for the increase of the Army and Navy, which now are taking shape under the present administration. The record of Mr. McKinley in Congress is an assurance that he will approve all reasonable measures for strengthening our military and naval efficiency. The recently published estimates and plans of Secretary Lamont in regard to the extensions of coast defenses can hardly fail to coincide with and complement the plank on the subject in the Republican platform, and this development of the fortifications of the country accentuates the necessity for the increase in the artillery, contemplated in legislation now pending before Congress.

As at present constituted the artillery arm of the service is totally inadequate even for present needs, and is far behind the requirements of the modern fortifications and guns with which we are arming our coasts. Gen. Miles calls attention to the coast defense in his annual report and the importance of an increase in the artillery will no doubt be urged upon Congress. It is by no means impossible that even during the short session time may be found for this most necessary legislation. Be that as it may, the newly elected President and Congress may be relied upon to provide for such increases and improvements in the services as are now advocated, and to follow out a systematic and economic policy of general material improvement.

One of the first of the pending bills to gain the attention of Congress will be the one empowering the President, on the outbreak of war, to increase the enlisted strength of companies of infantry and artillery to 200 men and of troops of cavalry to 150 men, the active aid of the States being procured in the work of keeping these regiments up to war strength. This scheme gives the regular Army a war strength of 85,000 men and officers. Companies of 200 men are not found too large in other services, and they will not be too large to be handled by the officers of the regular Army. This is strictly a war measure, and effects no scheme of reorganization, but may easily lead to legislation looking to the reorganization of the Army.

The report of Gen. Miles to the Secretary of War, published elsewhere in this issue, incorporates a number of suggestions in this direction. They are the result of much investigation and correspondence upon the subject during the last few months. The three-battalion formation plan is advocated by Secretary Lamont, and which will probably pass the next Congress. It would be an entering wedge for a further and more comprehensive reorganization and increase in the Army. This proposes a permanent addition of two companies to each of the twenty-five regiments, so that each shall consist of three battalions of four companies, and that two foot batteries be added to each of the five artillery regiments. Gen. Miles, in his annual report, raises the question as to whether the three battalion organization for the infantry is adapted for our service, but this is a question that requires more careful consideration than we can give it here.

The increase in the size of the standing army is a matter most serious consideration. With the present force for most serious consideration. With the present force on occasion, the rest of the authorized quota being necessary to guard government posts and supplies. The militia of the States, while in some cases admirably equipped and drilled, is not generally so, and as a whole lacks both modern equipment and discipline. The Department has been of late expending its energies to remedy the worst of these defects, that of discipline, by exacting inspections and efforts to encourage the State troops to keep as thoroughly as possible in touch with the regular Army both in tactics and sympathy. As rapidly

as possible uniformity and efficiency of equipment is being effected. The Springfield armory is being worked beyond the limits of existing appropriations to secure a sufficient reserve supply of the new magazine rifle, and plans are in hand to rearm the militia and to secure the adoption of approved equipments both for field and hospital service by the militia. The progressive policy of the present Secretary of the Navy will of necessity be followed out and enlarged upon by the incoming administration. The tenor of the St. Louis platform implies the existence of a navy competent to support a determined and dignified attitude in matters of foreign concern, and this will necessitate the construction of more battleships, cruisers and smaller auxiliary craft, as well as some legislation affecting the personnel of the Navy and the regulations governing it.

The prosecution of this vigorous policy of military and naval development will, of course, cost money, and the new administration will consequently feel the need of additional revenue. The tariff question is sure to be reopened, if only to the extent of a readjustment of schedules from the Republican standpoint, and this matter of national defense is one under which the necessary increase of revenue may find popular favor and support.

One hopeful sign of possible legislation for the services is found in the demand for interference in the affairs of Turkey, coming as it does from a class in the community who are ordinarily opposed to military establishments on sentimental grounds. Even the cynical "Evening Post," of New York, turns aside from its criticisms upon the increase in the Navy, its homilies on the wickedness of training our youth in military exercises, and its diatribes upon the undesirable characteristics of military men in general, long enough to call upon the government to interfere on behalf of the Armenians. This means that even the conservative, commercial, religious, and ease-loving classes represented by the Post are not indisposed to military action when their own sensibilities are disturbed. The events of the recent political canvass have also taught this class in the community a much needed lesson. They are less disposed than heretofore to join hands, as they have been accustomed to do in effect, with the lovers of disintegration and disorder in the demand that our Army and Navy should be subjected to unwise limitations. It will be observed that the call for national action, which must logically result in increased military establishments, does not originate with the Services. They are neither fomenting disorder nor proposing to disturb the public peace. They are content to leave to the others questions of national policy, simply asking that if the result be such as to require their services they should not be sent with a boy to do a man's work.

A German publishing house, Messrs. Schall and Grund, of Berlin, have undertaken the publication of a valuable work, "The Armies and Navies To-day." It is to be completed in ten volumes, at the price of 15 marks (\$2.75) per volume, the several volumes appearing at intervals of four months. We have received a copy of the first volume, containing a detailed description of the Army and Navy of Germany; of the army by Gen. A. von Boguslawski, and of the navy by Rear Adm. R. Aschenborn. The first chapter is historical, and gives a description of the origin and the constitution of the armies of Germany at different times, and down to the era of the present organization. This is followed by an exhaustive description of the organization, equipment and personnel of the imperial army as it is now. As equally full account of the German navy follows. At the end of the volume is an account of the International Red Cross Society, by Maj. D. B. Strank. The remaining nine volumes will be devoted to the armies and navies of France, Russia, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland. The work will, of course, be most serviceable to those who read German, but with its maps and illustrations it will be of value to any one interested in the subject. The first volume has more than thirty full page illustrations, many of them in colors, besides numerous cuts, portraits and maps. The completed work will furnish an encyclopedia of information concerning armies and armaments, giving the very latest information up to the time of publication. The complete transformation our armies and navies have undergone during the past quarter of a century makes the older works of similar character practically valueless. We commend the publishers for undertaking so important an enterprise, and for their courage in venturing upon the large expenditure the publication requires. Like loyal Germans, as they are, they give us a fine portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm as a frontispiece to this volume, which is a handsome octavo printed on excellent paper, and well bound in cloth, with an illuminated cover.

The "Invalide Russe" publishes an order of the day by the Russian General Grodekoff, describing a remarkable march of nearly 5,000 miles made by Russian troops. "After a march of nearly a year's duration, the 4th and 8th Battalions of the Line of Eastern Siberia, as well as the 2d and 4th Batteries of the Artillery Brigade of Eastern Siberia, arrived in their new encampments in the Amur district in the middle of June. These troops marched over 7,000 versts (say 4,700 English miles), of which 4,000 were by land and 3,000 by water. The most trying part of their journey was that accomplished on rafts between Chita, Stretensk, and Blagovestchensk,

"Die Heere und Flotten der Gegenwart." Herausgegeben von Dr. J. von Flueg-Hartung, Königl. Archivär am Geh. Staatsarchiv in Berlin, ordentl. Universitätsprofessor a. P. Berlin, Schall & Grund, Verein der Bücherfreunde. Erster Band: Deutschland—Das Heer, von A. Boguslawski, Generalleutnant z. D.; Die Flotte, von R. Aschenborn, Contreadmiral z. D.

or about 1,500 versts, between the middle of May and the middle of June. The weather was cold and rainy, and the rivers were very swollen and their current rapid. To overcome these difficulties, the men had to work 14 hours a day. At certain stages of the journey the body of the troops covered an extent of 20 versts between the advanced and rear guards. During the whole of the march the losses were only two officers and four soldiers dead, two officers and 25 men left behind in the hospitals along the route. The batteries lost 29 horses. After their arrival I reviewed these troops on three separate occasions, and found the men in good condition and excellent spirits. Two hundred years ago another Russian force made a similar march to defend the fort of Albazin against the Chinese in this very same Amur region."

The Army Canton Flannel Society held its annual meeting at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Anton Heger, 1,901 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Nov. 6. The society is composed entirely of Army ladies who reside in and about the city. All contributions of garments or money may be sent to Mrs. R. C. Parker, Soldiers' Home. The meeting was very largely attended, some of those present being Mrs. Anton Heger, Mrs. Lizzie Sherman, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. R. C. Parker, Mrs. Mary Breckinridge, Mrs. Edward Davis, Mrs. Gen. Flagler, Mrs. Sawtelle, Mrs. Closson, Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Rochester, Mrs. Fernwood and Mrs. Andrews. The object of the society is to furnish garments to the poor of Washington, and the report of the originator and general manager, Mrs. R. C. Parker, showed that much had been accomplished during the past year and a deep interest displayed by the many members of the society. The general manager's report showed that 310 garments had been distributed during the year. Fifty garments from this number and two dozen shirts were given the poor at the Children's Aid and Newsboys' Home and at the Union Mission. Flannels were also distributed through the Associated Charities of the four sections of the city. Each member of the society is assessed 25 cents and is to contribute two garments annually. The report stated that 310 garments and \$30 in money had been collected during the year. The ladies of the society feel proud of the noble work done by the association, and the unfortunate poor of Washington have testified to their generosity.

The following comparison between the French and Italian navies, by a French writer in the "France Militaire," is of interest: "For several years past, financial difficulties have compelled the Italian Government to suspend new constructions in its navy. In 1891, France had 10 ironclads, of a total tonnage of 103,000 tons, and 21 cruisers of 60,000 tons. In that year Italy had also 10 ironclads of a total tonnage of 125,000 tons, and 32 cruisers of 50,000 tons. As a matter of fact, the naval power of the two countries might be considered about equal. But in the last five years France has built 8 battle-ships and 32 cruisers, while Italy has only launched 7 cruisers. In consequence, France has now about twice the naval force of Italy. This fact has caused much apprehension in Italy, and determined Signor Brin to frame his new naval programme for the period of ten years, from 1897 to 1907. This programme projects the construction of 20 war vessels of different classes, 100 torpedo boats, and 10 auxiliary vessels. The total sum demanded for this purpose is 300,000,000 francs, and it is to be expended at the rate of 30,000,000 of £1,200,000 a year. Much difference of opinion exists as to whether the Italian revenue can bear this fresh charge."

Hachette & Co., of Paris, have followed their "Dictionary of English and French Military Terms, Part I, English and French," published some months ago, by "Part II, French-English." The author of the second of these two handy little volumes is A. Barrere, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur and professor of French, Royal Military Academy. His work is very much needed, for the military dictionaries throw but little light upon modern military terms. In an appendix is given a variety of information concerning the French army, the nomenclature of ordnance, a description of French small arms and a table of the decimal system reduced to English measures and weights. The work is for sale by T. H. Castor & Co., 23 School street, Boston.

The following appointments in the corps of cadets at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, were made Nov. 5: Capt. Swotek, Boudfield, Hull and Stephenson, 1st Lieuts. Treber, Hamline, Tolerton and Silverthorne, 2d Lieuts. Simpson, Bond, R. Sprigg and Newell, Staff 2d Lieut. Taylor, Sergt. Maj. Potter, Q. M. Sergt. Kloepper, 1st Sergts. Caldwell, Steinmeyer, Lohm and Crum, Sergts. Schmick, Gehegan, B. Johnson, C. Bond, Roe, I. Roberts, Freeling, Farnham, Buell and Dickenson, Corps. Holmes, Hyatt, Hartley, Mould, Stimpson, Saxton, L. Smith, E. Johnson, R. Haisler, Hale, Baumgardner, Kurtz, Swift and Temple.

From the American Publishers' Corporation, New York, we receive the following new novels: "A Daughter of the Tenements," by Edward W. Townsend, author of "Chimmie Fadden," etc., illustrated by E. W. Kemble; "Lou," by Baron von Roberts, author of "It," etc., translated from the German by Jessie Haynes; "Joshua Ray," the Lakewood Series, by Hans Stevenson Beattie; "Christine," by Adeline Sergeant, author of "A Life Interest," etc.

The price of Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," sold by subscription, is \$7, bound in cloth; in half morocco, \$8. The work will be completed in four volumes.

ACCIDENT TO THE TEXAS.

While the U. S. S. Texas was undergoing repairs to her starboard main injection pipe at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, the yoke through which the stem to the injection valve passed broke under pressure of the water outside, and the sea water filled the starboard engine compartment, and thence leaked through the closed water-tight doors, gradually filling the port engine compartment. The ship was not flooded in other parts, but settled down upon the soft bottom in 25 feet of water on the port side, and 29 feet starboard side, listed about 6 degrees to the starboard.

P. A. Engr. Robert J. Higgins, who was on duty, had a narrow escape as the rush of water into the engine rooms was so great that he had scarcely time to reach the deck after seeing that the doors were closed. It appears that the usual precautions prescribed by the regulations were observed by those in charge of the work, which involved "blanking off" the connections, and as the workmen had left the valve all right Saturday, the accident early Monday morning, before work was resumed, indicates that the yoke gave way to the pressure that it had stood for thirty-six hours. The sea valves of the Texas had been in bad condition for some time, and her commander, Capt. Glass, has repeatedly called the attention of the Department to the necessity for repairing them. To avoid the necessity for again putting the vessel in dry dock, an attempt was made to do the work afloat. It is expected that the necessary repairs will now consume several weeks. The machinery has been badly damaged by flooding, and the work of readjusting it and repairing the hydraulic gear will be a matter of some difficulty, owing to the lack of docking facilities. The vessel was finally pumped out with the aid of a wrecking company and her own steam. She has been dry docked for repairs.

The Secretary of the Navy on Monday appointed to investigate the responsibility for the accident a Court of Inquiry, consisting of Commo. J. H. Miller, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard; Chief Engr. W. W. Dungan, inspector of machinery at Cramp's, and Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, with Lieut. B. T. Walling as Judge Advocate. The court held its first session on Nov. 11, when it formally organized.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Marine Corps is reported by Col. Haywood, to be only ninety men short of the 500 increase allowed by the last Congress. The duty on the men is now lighter, they are more content, and desertions and punishments have decreased. Recommendations are made for additions or repairs to officers' quarters or barracks, at Port Royal, S. C., Boston and Brooklyn. The recommendation that fifteen Quartermaster Sergeants be enlisted for the Marine Corps is renewed. An increase of officers is asked for, more officers are needed for shore duty. Each Captain on board ship should have a Second Lieutenant with him, and on the battleships and large cruisers with guards of 60 men, there ought to be two junior officers—a 1st and 2d Lieutenant—to complete the organization; but with present strength they cannot be ordered. The Captains and 2d Lieutenants should be increased, the 1st Lieutenants reduced and the field officers' grades rearranged, in order to have officers of suitable rank in command of the different posts rather than diverting Captains from their duties as company officers without any increase of pay. Such an arrangement would also give promotion to some of the Senior Captains whose cases are deserving of the highest consideration. These men are veterans of the late war, and are performing the same duties at 54 years of age that they did over thirty years ago, and the senior, Capt. Williams, has no hope of promotion to major for four years, in the ordinary course of events, when he will be 58 years old, and after a service of thirty-eight years, twenty-four of which in his present grade.

The second officer on the list, Capt. Cochrane, will not be promoted to Major until 1902, at 60 years of age, and with forty-one years' service, twenty-three of which in present grade. The third, fourth, and fifth Captains will be 59, 60, and 61 years of age, respectively, when promoted to Major, and all of them will have over forty years' service.

This stagnation is discouraging to good officers, and naturally affects the efficiency of the service.

Col. Heywood says: "It affords me pleasure and gratification to inclose copies of letters from Ensign Belknap, U. S. N., the Commanding Officer of the Yorktown, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station, concerning the duty performed by the marine guard of the Yorktown, and the excellent behavior of the men while at Seoul, Korea, recently for over three months."

Comdr. Stockton adds: "From personal knowledge I can second the report of Ensign Belknap, and can further say that the United States Minister to Korea, Mr. Sill, speaks of the guard as a model one, and expressed in an official letter to me his very high appreciation of its good conduct and faithfulness."

Rear Adm. McNair says: "The Commander-in-Chief has been highly gratified by the expressions of appreciation of the creditable manner in which their duty was performed which have come to him from the Minister resident of the United States at Seoul and from the Commanding Officer of the Yorktown."

This is certainly highly gratifying, and we may add that thus it always is with the "ever faithful" marines. From the School of Application, Capt. P. St. C. Murphy, reports that, notwithstanding the smallness of the officers' division, the work of the year was attended with excellent results. As heretofore, advantage was taken of the proximity of the ordnance shops and proving ground to study gun construction and witness the test of guns, projectiles, and armor. Considerable time was devoted to topographical work in the field, and the maps and reports relating thereto, prepared by the student officers, were in all respects creditable.

The Board of Visitors say: "Though the school is yet in its infancy, it has made commendable progress as a means of qualifying the young officers for meeting the demands of the service in future, and we are firmly of the opinion that through earnest and zealous interest on the part of those attending the School of Application, and the fostering care of those in authority, still greater benefits may surely be expected from this post-graduate course."

AN ITEM FOR SAILORS.

(From "Harper's Round Table.")

Here is an important statement—if true—for those interested in sailing. An English newspaper says that while it is hard to believe that the speed of a sailing vessel can be increased by boring holes in her sails, an Italian sea captain nevertheless claims to have conducted experiments which go a long way towards proving it. His theory is that the force of the wind cannot

fairly take effect on an inflated sail, because of the cushion of immovable air which fills up the hollow. To prevent the formation of this cushion, the captain bored a number of holes in the sail. These holes let through the air which would otherwise have been retained in the hollow of the sail, and allowed the wind to exercise its whole power by striking fairly against the sail itself. Several trials of this device have been made, and it has been found that in a light wind a boat with ordinary sails made four knots, while with the perforated sails she covered five and a quarter knots. In a fresh breeze she made seven knots with the ordinary and eight and three-quarter knots with the perforated sails; and in a strong wind she made eight knots with the old and ten knots with the new sails. This gain—from twenty to twenty-five per cent.—is of so much importance that the experiments will be repeated on a larger scale.

Ensign Belknap says: "The men early evinced the intention to conduct themselves with propriety. This led me to allow them much latitude and they proved themselves worthy of the confidence so placed in them. All work was well and cheerfully performed; no man had to be excused from his tour of duty, and not one punishment was necessary. Many complimentary things were said to me of the men, and I am sure they left Seoul with the respect and good will of all its residents. It is difficult to conceive of better behavior."

SHELBAK AS A NAVAL MILITARY.

U. S. S. Portsmouth, Nov. 2.

Editor "Army and Navy Journal":

Dere Ser: I jumped the Texas last Sunday and am now a naval milisher on the old Portsmouth, which resides in hoboken and is flagship of the Japaned Jerseyliers and has 2 skippers. The boss skipper he tort the Japs orl the gunny they nose fer witch they gav him the ordure of the risin son of a gun, so that he dont do nuthin now but hav his fotygraf takn twice a weak. The assisten skipper kepes the skeeters offer the boss skipper wen hes aboard. I me a lootinint.

Wot i want no now is how sumboddy is goin to be got to giv this ship sum silver witch she ant got enny and bein a wardroomer i can get sum good outer it now witch i cudnt on that cued Texas, speshly wen i was in the brig.

Our navvergayer witch he sels ladis furnishins in Nu brunswik rote to Portsmouth, n. h., and Portsmouth, virginer, and Portsmouth, oio, and Portsmouth, missygin, and Portsmouth, N. C., and Portsmouth, inglint, and Wakymatsu, Japan, witch the boss skipper ses menes portsmouth with out no luk.

That yanky Portsmouth sed that the stait of nu Hampshire had already giv a silver shavin set to wot is left of Admul Jakmella's flagship, witch is tide up to Bellyview horse spittle, and if every town was to be stuk in this way thared soon be nuthin in the state but stones and farm morgyis. I dono wether i has speld the admul name rite, but ennyhow thats the way the Princis Ually did it.

Portsmouth, va., rote that it hadnt made nuthin outer the navy since before the wah and wud like enny old close we had to spair. Portsmouth, inglint, didnt send no anser at orl, and I dono wot was in the letr from Wakymatsu, caws the boss skipper cant be got to translate it. As for them other Portsmouths they got the navvergayer into a lot of trubbel with Anthny Comstok, hoo went fer him on spishn of tryin to sel grene goods.

It ant no use telln us to get a subscripshun, we tride that and it busted. The perchasin comity went to Nuark and stade a weke and cum bak with nuthin but the malaryrhoa and one nickle plaited coktale mixer witch for all this ships compay is ridiklis. Besides a man from the Nuark Hotle cam and claimed it—the mixer i mene.

We are now goin to advertis that ennybody givin us silver tabel ware can hav this ship named aftr him and if that dont work we is stumped. Ever yures,

T. Ap. Catesby Shelbak,

Loot. Nu Jersey navel milisher.

S. P.—Executiv osfr U S S Texas dere james please send me them blu musterin trousers wich i left in my wier loker.

MUST OBEY ORDERS.

Capt. Bliss was, like all seamen, a strict disciplinarian, and his crew respected him beyond measure. Not one of them would have dreamed of interpreting a command otherwise than according to the strict letter of the law; things must be done "ship-shape" under his rule.

One day, while the ship was at a certain port, the Captain gave a dinner to some town acquaintances, and as the resources of the ship were not great, some of the sailors were deputed to wait on the table to reinforce the insufficient number of stewards.

As these men were not used to such work, each one was told exactly what service would fall to his share.

The hour came, and the dinner went merrily on. Presently, however, one of the ladies wanted a piece of bread. There was none very near her, and the finely disciplined stewards seemed to be quite oblivious to her need. She turned her head and spoke very softly to the man at her elbow.

"Bread, please," she said.

He looked regretfully at the bread, and then at her. It was evident that he would fain have helped her if it had been in his power. He saluted in fine naval style. "Can't do it, ma'am," said he. "I'm told off for 'taters'!"—Tid Bits.

NEW CAPS FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet approved of the new cap for the Marine Corps, recently submitted to him, though it is rather on account of his inability to reach the subject owing to the press of other duties than because of any dissatisfaction with the cap. The new cap for the Colonel Commandant is suggested to be made of fine dark navy blue cloth, weighing about six ounces; the height in front will be three inches, graduating to two and a half inches at the back. There is to be a black silk velvet band one and one-half inches wide within welts, the lower welt to be one-eighth of an inch from the base of the cap. Three short rows of black silk flat braid one-eighth of an inch wide will extend from top of band to top edge of cap in front, back and equally distant from each side. The knot on top of the cap is to be composed of four double loops of black silk braid. The cap is to be of bell crown shape, with two metal ventilators on each side and a black leather visor, lined with green leather. The cap will be stiffened and held in shape with upholsterer's hair-cloth above the band, and will have a steel grommet with the edge of the crown. There will be two U. S. M. C. gilt buttons and chin cord of 2 1/4 inches ligne real gold cord. The ornament will consist of a corps device set in a wreath of gold acorn leaves.

For other officers the cap will be the same as the commandants, except that there will be a row of black mohair braid 1 1/2 inches wide within the welts instead of velvet, and the present cap ornament will be worn.

No change is contemplated in caps for enlisted men this year, but it is hoped the officers' cap will be approved and adopted before Jan. 1.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 6.—Lieut. W. M. Wood, detached from the Katabdin, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey, detached from the New York and ordered to the Montgomery.

Lieut. C. H. Lyman, detached from the Montgomery, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. V. L. Cottman, detached from Navy Yard, New York, Dec. 15, and ordered to the Monterey.

Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden, detached from Indian Head Proving Ground, Nov. 12, and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance, temporarily.

Ensign W. A. Moffett, detached from the Constellation, Nov. 12, and ordered to the Enterprise.

Lieut. H. H. Hosley, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Columbia.

Lieut. O. W. Lowry, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Lieut. K. Rohrer, detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Katabdin.

NOV. 7.—Carpenter N. H. Junkins, detached from treatment at Naval Hospital, N. Y., and ordered home to wait orders.

P. A. L. Hunt, promoted to Paymaster, Oct. 10, 1896.

Asst. Paymr. M. M. Ramsay, promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster, Oct. 10, 1896.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox, promoted to Commander, Oct. 1, 1896.

Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) P. W. Hourigan, promoted to Lieutenant, June 12, 1896.

Lieut. W. P. Potter, promoted to Lieutenant Commander, June 12, 1896.

Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) H. Phelps, promoted to Lieutenant, May 10, 1896.

Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) H. G. Dresel, promoted to Lieutenant, May 4, 1896.

Lieut. C. C. Bowman, promoted to Lieutenant Commander, May 4, 1896.

Lieut. (Jr. Gr.) R. O. Bitler, promoted to Lieutenant, April 29, 1896.

Ensign W. D. MacDongall, detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Newark.

Ensign F. Marble, detached from the Michigan and ordered to the New York.

W. M. Long, appointed Pay Clerk for the Olympia, to sail per steamer of Nov. 30.

Paymr. J. Foster, ordered to the Navy Yard, N. Y., as Paymaster of station.

Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, to the Navy Yard, N. Y., Dec. 2.

Lieut. B. Tappan, detached from Navy Yard, N. Y., Nov. 23, and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Asst. Surg. H. LaMotte, detached from Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered for treatment at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

NOV. 10.—R. L. Martin appointed pay clerk for settlement of the accounts of the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign H. H. Caldwell ordered to the Michigan Nov. 30.

NOV. 12.—Ensign H. C. Kuenzli, ordered 22, Oct. revoked; ordered as Assistant Inspector of Steel, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 15.

Ensign D. W. Blamer, detached as Inspector of Steel, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 15, to be Inspector of Steel at So. Bethlehem, Pa.

Paymr. J. S. Carpenter, detached as Assistant to Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and will resume former duties in Bureau.

Paymr. A. K. Michler, appointed Assistant to Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

NOV. 12.—J. E. Colcord, appointed Pay Clerk for the Portsmouth Yard.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller, detached from the St. Mary's, and ordered home, to wait orders.

Surg. R. Whiting, to St. Mary's.

Ensign G. S. Galbraith, detached from the Indiana and ordered home, and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Edmund W. Bonfannon, appointed Assistant Paymaster, from Nov. 7.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new United States battleship Iowa, the latest of the big ironclads to be built by the Cramps, left the builders' yard on Tuesday, Nov. 10, for a preliminary trial at sea, commanded by Capt. Sargent, the marine superintendent of the Cramp Ship and Engine Co., and the crew is made up of employees of the shipyard. The trip is to last several days, and the course, it is understood, is to be from Cape May flashlight, from whence the vessel will take a circular course, covering perhaps a thousand miles. The contract for the Iowa was signed Feb. 11, 1893, and her keel was laid Aug. 5 of that year. She is constructed on an improved plan of the Indiana. The dimensions of the Iowa are as follows: Length on load water line, 360 feet; extreme breadth, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches; mean draft, 24 feet; displacement, 11,410 tons. The contract calls for a speed of 16 knots. Her main battery will consist of four 12-inch and eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, and six 4-inch rapid-fire guns. Her secondary battery will comprise twenty six-pounder and four one-pounder rapid fire, and four Gatling guns, with five torpedo tubes. The Iowa is what is known as a sea-going battleship, and differs from other battleships in that she will be capable of making long voyages at sea.

Tattoo artists get good employment evidently from the British tar in Japan. Recently a ship paid off at Portsmouth from that station had, out of all her crew, only two men who had not thus ornamented their own skins. Even the chaplain had so tried to put on spots and change his skin.

Owing to the accident to the D'Allest and Lagrofel water-tube boilers in the French warship Jaureguiberry, the French naval authorities have countermanded the order to fit these boilers to the new ship Chateaufort, and instead propose to adopt either the Normand or the Du Temple. This will be the first installation of such boilers for a vessel with such power, since hitherto they have been adopted only in torpedo craft.

The French have had a mishap with the torpedo depot ship Foudre near Porquerolles, not far from the spot where three ironclads grounded last November. One explanation is that she was leaving the passage clear for the squadron, another that she was turning round too quickly. Three vessels went to her assistance, and after working all night got her off in the morning. She is reported to have sustained no material damage.

Owing to the instability of the French cruiser Descartes, 125 tons of sand, of which 90 tons will be cemented, are to be placed in the hull. The remainder of the ballast will be loose and may be removed if necessary. Another defect observed in the vessel, according to the "Army and Navy Gazette," was that the temperature of the ammunition bunkers situated above the auxiliary machines rose to 44° C., or 9° more than is considered safe for the good preservation of explosives. The

builders have received orders to make the necessary modifications, so that the temperature shall not under any conditions exceed 35° C.

During the recent Italian naval maneuvers numerous experiments were made in the employment of carrier pigeons. Eighty of these birds were carried on the two flag ships. The main results were kept secret, but the following facts have leaked out: The birds were fed two hours before the time of their being let loose, and the messages were written on very thin paper inserted in the barrel of a goosequill closed at both ends, and tied round the pigeon's body. Under favorable conditions the flight of the birds was found to average nearly forty-eight miles an hour.

The builders' trial of the Puritan last week was satisfactory in all respects and she has been pronounced ready for service, but there was a delay in putting her into commission, owing to the difficulty in securing a detail of men and petty officers. All the men available are required for the ships now in commission, and which must be kept in commission to meet the exigencies of the service. Enlistments are few, and it is hard to get the class of men desired. The approach of winter, however, is forcing men to enlist in larger numbers, and it may be possible to secure some men from the Castine, now at Hampton Roads, and the Marblehead, now on her way from Funchal to Bermuda.

The U. S. S. Texas is fast establishing its reputation as an unlucky ship. Her worst misfortune appears to have been in the alteration made in its original plans, and the constant tinkering to which it has been subjected. The accidents to her would be of minor consequence if we could have assurance that when she once fairly got to sea she would prove herself to be worth what she has cost. But there comes the doubt. We are told that during a recent storm off the coast the Texas proved herself to be the best sea boat of the fleet. But what is her real value as a battleship? The increase of her draught above that provided for in her specification has carried her armor belt below her load water line, and to that extent neutralized its value. It is sad to think how much the Navy might have gained in effective strength if the millions spent on the Texas had been devoted to building monitors. The history of the Texas recalls the experience of many years ago with the old steam frigate Niagara. It still remains true that "too many cooks spoil the broth."

A Singapore dispatch to the "Times" says that contracts have been signed at Peking for two Armstrong cruisers and four German torpedo boats.

A similar mishap to that which happened in the case of the Spanish cruiser interfered with the launch of the Russian torpedo gun vessel *Bakan* (885) tons, at the yard of the Moscow Company, at St. Petersburg, last Saturday. There seems to have been an error of judgment in attempting the operation when the water was low, for when about three parts of her length had passed the end of the ways, she stuck in the mud, and we have not heard that she has yet been floated. The *Viedomosti* states that at Nikolaioff a battleship of 8,800 tons, of the *Rotislav* type, is to be laid down.

There are several survivors of the battle of Navarino, fought on Oct. 20, 1827, and of which Tuesday, Oct. 20, was the sixty-ninth anniversary.

A movement is on foot in Newport, R. I., to establish a fund for supplying a set of silver to the gunboat *Newport*. The subscription up to the present time amounts to about \$300, and is receiving additions daily.

Torpedo boat No. 4, the second to be built by the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, under the contract of May 3, 1895, was launched on Nov. 10. The boat, which as yet has received no name, was christened by Miss Elise Agnus, daughter of Gen. Felix Agnus, who broke a bottle of champagne over her bow, with this sentiment: "I christen thee, No. 4, and may thy work in peace be to prevent war, thy work in war to bring peace." Torpedo boat No. 5, also constructed by the Columbian Iron Works, is under construction, and work is being pushed on her as rapidly as practicable. In type, high speed and general characteristics the three boats are regarded by experts as an invaluable acquisition to the Navy. The little *Cushing*, now the only torpedo boat of value in commission, will have to take rank below them. The contract calls for 24½ knots an hour.

The commission, consisting of Adml. Walker and four others, recently appointed by the President to locate a deep water harbor at Santa Monica or San Pedro, Cal., will meet in Washington, Monday next, to effect an organization and to outline the work of the commission. Congress at its last session appropriated \$2,900,000 for the improvement of the harbor and \$50,000 for the expenses of the commission.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce. Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., for the present, unless otherwise noted.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by the *Alert* and then proceed to Mare Island.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. (s. d.) Was at Honolulu, Nov. 13, to sail in about three weeks for San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to Honolulu to relieve the *Adams*. Was at San Francisco, Cal., at last accounts.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) En route home from her cruise. Was at St. Kitts Nov. 11, to remain for drill there about a month, sailing thence for Newport News, Va.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) Off Tompkinsville, S. I. As she was leaving the navy yard, Nov. 10, the strong tide swung her port quarter against the New York, which fortunately sustained little damage.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal. Is at present temporary flagship, during repairs to Philadelphia.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. Belknap. (e. s.) Smyrna. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 8. Will return to Montevideo, bringing back time-expired men.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) At Smyrna.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At New York.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) Address, Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (n. a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At New York Navy Yard for repairs.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Repairs ordered completed by Nov. 27. Capt. H. C. Taylor will be ordered to command.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, N. Y.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (n. a. s.) At Chefoo, China, Nov. 9.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At New York. Repairs to be completed by Nov. 27.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. s.) Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, Nov. 6, for Bermuda, en route to New York, where she is expected about Nov. 20.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.) At Callao, Peru. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers. (n. a. s.) At New York. Repairs ordered to be completed by Nov. 27.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Erie, Pa., for the winter.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) (Flagship.) At Smyrna.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) At Mare Island.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a. s.) The U. S. S. *Monocacy* sailed from Tien Tsin, Nov. 12, for Tongkou.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark. (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal., for repair.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, New York.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At New York Navy Yard.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal. To be inspected Nov. 16.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds. (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Off Florida coast watching for Cuban filibusters. Address Key West, Fla.

RICHMOND, (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Smyrna.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) Left New York Navy Yard, Nov. 12, for short practice cruise.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard, to go into dry dock to be repaired.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Seebre (s. d.) Off Cape San Lucas, Cal., to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.) Sailed Nov. 9, from Chefoo to Woheo.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

At the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., the golf club has been in existence for some months, and is called the Portsmouth Navy Yard Golf Club. It is composed of officers, their families and residents of the vicinity, numbering nearly sixty members. The officers of the club are: Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., president; Mrs. Capt. H. B. Robeson, vice-president; Lieut. T. H. Low, U. S. M. C., secretary and treasurer; governing committee, Capt. George C. Remy, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. W. G. Buehler, U. S. N.; Medical Inspr. J. B. Parker, U. S. N.; Capt. William F. Spicer, U. S. M. C.; Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C. The links are laid out on Seavey's Island, a portion of the Navy Yard, and the situation, starting from the clubhouse, extending along the Piscataqua River, with old Fort Constitution, the town of Newcastle and the Hotel Wentworth, opposite, is very picturesque.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Extension of leave of absence for thirty days has been granted 2d Asst. Engr. J. B. Turner.

Leave of absence for thirty days has been granted 2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson.

Extension of leaves of absence of 2d Asst. Engrs. Urban Harvey and D. W. Blake have been revoked.

Capt. William J. Herring, of the revenue steamer *Colfax* has been detailed as assistant inspector of life-saving stations of the Seventh District.

Chief Engr. D. C. Chester has been directed to proceed to Bath, Me., on inspection duty.

2d Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton has been directed to proceed to Thurlow, Pa., on inspection duty.

1st Lieut. Henry B. Rogers has been promoted to Captain, vice Capt. John Brown, deceased.

1st Lieut. J. F. Wild, on life-saving duty at Onancock, Va., was in Washington this week.

2d Lieut. John L. Davis, of the revenue steamer *Morrell*, has completed examinations for promotion.

The new rules and regulations relating to the anchorage of vessels in the port of New York have just been issued.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

In the annual report of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Brig. Gen. Sawtelle refers to several improvements in equipment that have been introduced during the year. An improvement has been made in the rubber ponchos by the adoption of one that will combine lightness with durability. Its weight is fixed at not less than 1 pound 15 ounces nor more than 2 pounds 2 ounces, while the average weight of those formerly issued was 2 pounds 8 ounces. Letters patent upon the improvements in a tent support for conical wall tents, submitted by Maj. C. W. Williams, Q. M. U. S. A., have been granted free of charge, so that the invention may be used by the government without royalty. From reports received from posts where 12 of these improved tents were sent for trial, it appears that with a few minor changes they will prove of great value. The subject is receiving further consideration. Sixteen Austrian shelter tents and overcoats combined were furnished free of charge by the patentees, and sent to several military posts for trial. The general opinion is that the tents are not adapted to the wants of our service, and that the troops generally prefer the equipments furnished by this department.

The new pattern forage cap will hereafter be made of dark blue cloth, weighing about 16½ instead of 14 ounces to the linear yard. Upholsterers' haircloth, thoroughly shrunk, will be used as a stiffening for the sides, with no heavy lining in the crown. Actual use will determine whether the department has succeeded in its purpose of obtaining a cap that combines lightness with durability and retention of shape. The department has had under consideration for some time the improvement of the cap devices for enlisted men. An order has been placed with manufacturers to furnish devices for all but the staff corps. This device is of solid brass, to which are fastened by means of hard solder the letters and numbers and also a screw by means of which the device itself is rigidly fastened to the cap. The entire ornament is gilded, and, therefore, need not be taken from the cap for the purpose of cleaning. This device is comparatively inexpensive and considered more durable. Samples for devices for enlisted men of the staff corps are now under consideration.

To overcome the continued dissatisfaction with the leather gauntlets furnished to mounted troops, it has been decided after years of experiments with goat and calf-skin gauntlets to hereafter make them of the genuine oiled buckskins, which, if properly made, it is believed will bring about satisfactory results.

The attention of the department having frequently been called to the excessive weight of the arctic overshoes, a shoe has been adopted weighing 2 pounds 14 ounces per pair, against 3 pounds 8 ounces per pair as formerly. Five hundred pairs of the present pattern shoes, provided with rubber heel lifts, were issued to troops for trial. From reports received it appears that these heels are apt to come off; they last only a few weeks, requiring frequent repair and the issue of extra heels. For these and other reasons it is not considered advisable to introduce them.

The matter of constructing a memorial bridge over the Potomac River between the Naval Observatory Grounds and the Arlington Reservation, previously urged, is again recommended, as well as the improvement of the public roads approaching the Arlington National Cemetery.

Transportation for 458,953 persons, 3,932 animals and 91,067 tons of material and supplies has been furnished, and \$103,541.36 expended for the principal movement of troops, exclusive of deductions on account of land-grant and bond-aided railroads.

At Fort McPherson a desirable tract of 1,271 acres has been purchased for a target range within the appropriation of \$16,500.

The Secretary of War has accepted, without cost, a site of 1,022 acres of land near Spokane, Wash., for the purpose of locating and establishing an army post thereon. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated by act approved June 11, 1896, to begin the construction of buildings. The citizens of Seattle, Wash., tendered a tract of 703.21 acres on Magnolia Bluff, about three miles from Seattle, for the new military post at that place, and this site has been approved. Under act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, the Secretary of War was authorized to establish a military post at or near the city of Bismarck, N. D., provided not less than 640 acres of land suitable for the purpose should be donated free of cost to the United States. The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated by act approved June 11, 1896, to begin the construction of buildings, etc., at this post.

The following reservations have been transferred to the Interior Department: Fort Buford, N. D.; Fort Hancock, Tex.; Cat Island, Horn Island, Round Island and Petit Bois, Blanc Island, in the Mississippi; Fort Pembina, N. D.; Fort Stanton, N. M.; Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Fort Macomb, La. The Fort Townsend, Wash., reservation was, by direction of the President, retransferred from Interior to War Department for military purposes. The planting and cultivation of trees on the Presidio at San Francisco was continued during the year. At Fort Crook, Neb., there is being built a set of commanding officers' quarters; at Fort Monroe, Va., eight sets of bachelors' quarters; at the Presidio, one double barracks and a Quartermaster's stable. During the year there have been built a cavalry drill hall and a double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; a double barracks at Fort Meyer, Va.; an infantry drill hall at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; two double sets of officers' quarters at Fort Harrison, Mont., and an infantry drill hall at Fort Thomas, Ky. Contracts have been made for building a wagon shed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; eight sets of bachelor officer's quarters at Fort Logan, Col.

The Revised Navy Regulations will be issued shortly. They will incorporate few or no changes in existing regulations, and they are published that there may be a convenient compilation in conformity with recent orders. There will be no change in the uniform of officers, but slight changes are made in color and quality of enlisted men's uniforms.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Brig. Gen. Flaëler, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, in his annual report refers to the insufficiency of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and recommends to the attention of Congress the pending bill to give the militia valuable service-pattern supplies in exchange for practically useless material. He also recommends the passage of the pending bill to authorize the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles to the National Guards in exchange for old rifles, and the appropriation of \$75,875 for improvements in the Rock Island Arsenal. This is the one best suited for the manufacture of the carriages, implements, and equipments and harness for both field and siege artillery. It is important that we should have a reserve of both.

Work at the Army Gun Factory at Watervliet, N. Y., in finishing and assembling guns, has been retarded the past year by want of funds. The output was ten 8-inch, nine 10-inch and nine 12-inch guns, completely assembled, and in addition a number of guns advanced toward completion. In addition to these heavy guns, there have been completed ten 5-inch siege rifles, ten 7-inch siege howitzers, and ten 3.6-inch field mortars; also six 7-inch siege mortars have been nearly completed; three 3.2-inch rifles have been converted to rapid fire guns by relining and fitting with the Dashiell, Fletcher, and Seabury breech mechanisms. A Gerdum 3.2-inch rapid-fire gun has also been manufactured. The equipment of the south wing of the seacoast gun factory for the manufacture of 16-inch guns will be finished before the expiration of the present calendar year. Designs and estimates have been prepared for a new furnace large enough to admit of heating and handling the largest of 16-inch guns.

An estimate of \$48,000 is submitted for increasing the capacity of the field and siege gun factory at Watervliet to about three times its present annual output, of 50 guns. The gun carriage work at Watertown has progressed satisfactorily during the year. Estimates are submitted for increasing the capacity of the foundry and for a building for the proper storage of seacoast carriages. The carriages need be erected properly at first, by skilled mechanics, familiar with their design and accustomed to their erection and adjustment. If such men are not available at the forts, the Department should maintain a force at this arsenal or elsewhere for this purpose; and as the gun platforms are liable to settle under the heavy weights imposed upon them, the carriages should be leveled from time to time until they have assumed a permanent level. No matter how good the design or workmanship, defective mounting will not give satisfactory results. A suitable office and administration building, a hospital and new officers' quarters at this arsenal are urgently recommended.

The manufacture of new arms at Springfield Armory during the year ended June 30, 1896, comprised 10,353 magazine rifles, 7,111 magazine carbines, and 404 cadet rifles, caliber .30; and 1,800 Springfield rifles, caliber .45, were altered to cadet rifles, model 1884. The daily output of the armory is now 120 magazine rifles or carbines, and as they are to be made in the proportion of 5 to 1, the shops will be run on carbines during two months in each fiscal year. The buildings used as shops are not occupied with machinery to their full capacity. With the machines and tools now in use 125 arms can be turned out in a day of eight hours. The buildings now occupied can be arranged to produce 200 arms per day, and additional estimates have been prepared, by using other available buildings, to produce 300 or 320 arms per day, and on the last basis, by working two gangs ten hours each, to produce 500 arms per day of twenty-four hours.

The output at Watervliet Arsenal of .30-caliber ammunition comprised about 5,067,000 ball and 1,207,000 blank cartridges, showing a considerable increase over the preceding year, but scarcely more than enough for the current needs of the service. During the present year it is expected that a small reserve supply of this ammunition can be accumulated. A number of new and improved machines for cartridge manufacture have been made or purchased, increasing the capacity of the plant and cheapening the processes. The chemical laboratory has been in constant use testing smokeless powders. Gen. Flaëler recommends the expenditure of \$65,310 for increasing the capacity of the arsenal for the manufacture of metallic ammunition for both small arm and field artillery.

The following guns, mortars and carriages of modern construction have been issued from this post for installation in seacoast fortifications, built especially for their reception: To Fort Hamilton, one 10-inch B. L. rifle, steel; to Fort Wadsworth, one 8-inch disappearing carriage, five 8-inch B. L. rifles, steel; to Willets Point, two 10-inch B. L. rifles, steel; to Fort Point, San Francisco, Cal., two 10-inch B. L. rifles, steel, one 10-inch disappearing carriage; to Sullivan's Island, Charleston, S. C., six 12-inch mortars, cast-iron, steel-hooped, seven 12-inch spring-return mortar carriages.

Congress at its last session made provision for the manufacture of one type 16-inch gun, the contract for the forgings for which has been awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Company. This gun will be finished and assembled at the Army Gun Factory. During the past month practice has been had by the artillery troops with the new armament, including guns of 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch caliber, mounted on barbette, gun lift, or disappearing carriages, and also with the 12-inch B. L. mortars, mounted in their emplacements. Under the provisions of the fortifications act of June 6, 1896, contracts have been placed in part for the forgings and in part for finished mortars, for 66 additional 12-inch B. L. mortars, steel, all to be completed by June 30, 1898. With this additional lot, the total number of 12-inch mortars for issue to service will be 144, of which number one-half are of cast-iron, steel hooped, and the other half are all-steel mortars. It is expected that all the disappearing gun carriages contracted for will be completed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and there are funds on hand for twelve 8-inch carriages now advertised for.

Under the provisions of the last fortifications act, contracts have been made for sixty-seven 12-inch spring-return mortar carriages of the Gordon type, all to be completed within the next fiscal year. This will give a total of 150 mortar carriages for issue to service.

Three Lewis range and position finders have been purchased and issued to posts for trial in service, as follows: One at Fort Monroe, Va., for height of station between 30 and 100 feet; one at Fort Adams, R. I., for height of station between 75 and 250 feet, and one at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for height of station between 200 and 400 feet. Other less expensive range finders are under investigation.

The armament of troops in the regular service and of the cadets at the Military Academy with the new .30-caliber magazine arms was completed in May. They are of model 1896, except the bayonet and ramrod, with minor details controlled thereby. The bayonet is shorter than the service pattern and the ramrod is in one piece (model 1892).

THE MANAGEMENT OF LLOYD'S.

All over the world, from East to West, from North to South, at every seaport, there is a "Lloyd's Agent." Very often the agency is undertaken by a firm of merchants, who receive no remuneration beyond the "kudos" conferred by the representation of so great an institution. The business of these agents is to post nightly a report, detailing all arrivals and departures of vessels, together with the name of the captain (or master, as he is officially called) stating also the port of destination in the case of a vessel leaving, and the port whence she came in the case of a vessel arriving. Intelligence regarding mail steamers is, of course, cabled, but it is also included in the nightly report.

But, besides chronicling arrivals and departures, Lloyd's also undertakes the recording of the passing of vessels, and for this purpose signal stations are erected all over the coasts of the United Kingdom, from which stations telegrams arrive all day, in an almost endless flood. Sometimes the vessel is too far off for the signals she raises (giving her name) to be discerned, in which case the signal station people simply wire that a steamer with so-and-so many funnels passed, or that a sailing-ship rigged in such-and-such a manner was descried.

Casualties are reported by the agents, and, in many cases, by coastguardsmen, who hold a sort of unofficial authority to assist Lloyd's in this respect. No payment is given these honest fellows; but every coastguardsman who agrees to send such messages has a copy of the "Graphic" or "Illustrated London News" posted to him weekly, and, of course, the expense of the telegrams is defrayed.

A SECTARIAN MOVEMENT AT WEST POINT.

The New York "Independent" of Nov. 5, says: "We called attention, a few weeks ago, to a movement to secure a Catholic church on the Government property at West Point. We have obtained further information, and find the facts to be as follows:

"The Government provided, some years ago, a chapel on the reservation for religious worship in addition to that used by the chaplain. This chapel has been free both to Protestants and Catholics. Both have used it, and there has been, so far, no conflict or difficulty of any kind between them. It is not a denominational church, but is maintained by the Government for all who wish to use it.

"Recently the parish priest of Highland Falls started a movement for a Catholic chapel to cost about \$20,000 and to be erected within the military reservation on Government grounds. The building is intended to be for the exclusive use of Catholic worshippers. The proposal did not, as we are informed, originate among the officers or professors of West Point, and does not command their united support. It is an outside movement, and the money is to come wholly, or almost wholly, from outside sources.

"The question that immediately occurs is, How can the ground be obtained for the proposed denominational building? Manifestly Col. Ernst, the chief officer, has no authority to make such a grant; neither has the Secretary of War. Congress alone, by special enactment, can appropriate Government land for such a purpose. It appears, however, that the Secretary of War has the power to issue a license for the erection of temporary structures such as sutler's sheds. The license is temporary and revocable; and those who are working for the church expect to get it. They must have a degree of confidence that the property will eventually be secured. Do they count on holding the land under a mere license? Do they have an idea that no complaint will be filed and no demand made for its revocation? Or do they expect to ask Congress, after the chapel is built, to make the grant in perpetuity? It is significant that it is not to be a temporary structure; it is to be built of stone. If they are allowed to erect it, they could make a strong appeal against any proposition to remove it.

"We trust that the Secretary of War will refuse a license for any denominational church whatever. We do not see any good reason why it should be granted. If such a favor is conceded to the Catholics it ought to be conceded to the Presbyterians, the Methodists or any other denomination that asks for it. It is a dangerous innovation, and ought to be prevented. Let there be a general protest against this movement, not because it is Catholic, but because it is sectarian. Denominational favoritism is forbidden to the Government of the United States."

FRENCH WHEELMEN.

A writer in the Paris "Figaro," signing himself "Marcellus," discussed the organization and equipment of cyclists. He says that a company of not less than 200 men must be the largest unit, since a battalion of cyclists would be unwieldy and very difficult to command. Cyclists should avoid infantry, and attack only cavalry, artillery, and convoys by surprise. The uniform he prefers is similar to that of the French Alpine troops, but with a shoe specially adapted for cycling, and for weapon he would give the men a carbine with short bayonet. His proposal is that a company shall be attached to each of the independent cavalry divisions and to each army corps, involving the creation of twenty-seven companies in all. The 6,000 machines required would cost \$360,000. Capt. Gérard has given over to the State all rights in his invention, and thus the cost of each machine does not exceed \$60. Marcellus gives a practical illustration of the use made of wheelmen during the recent maneuvers. Two parties, each consisting of an officer and four cyclist infantrymen, left the outposts of the 4th Division in front of Etrepun at 1 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 15, and parting company, gave Saint Quentin a wide berth on either hand. There was continuous driving rain, but the cyclists proceeded, and after a journey of from sixty to seventy kilometres (thirty-seven to forty-three miles) from the starting point, were able to witness the whole of the enemy's division march by from their post some little distance from the Ham road. At midday they conveyed intelligence of this movement to their headquarters, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon reported the bivouac chosen by the enemy. With this intelligence Gen. Sonnois was able to execute the delicate operation of turning on his left flank and crossing the Oise, while the General in command of the enemy, imperfectly informed, took up an unfavorable position for the next day's battle.

Gen. Grandin, a French cavalry officer, has recently been expressing the view that cavalry and bicyclists should work together as part of the same corps, and not as rivals. He strongly recommends the adoption of a

folding bicycle which could be carried by the horse without embarrassing its rider. Each patrol or reconnoitring party should contain one or two horsemen thus equipped, who would mount their machines and carry back as rapidly as possible the result of the reconnaissance. This would relieve the horses, and at the same time, result in the quick dispatch of news. The thing to be discovered is a strong and serviceable folding bicycle, or perhaps a bicycle that can be divided into two parts.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Commo. Matthews, Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his annual report, makes estimates for the next fiscal year amounting to \$2,245,043.01. With the completion of dry dock No. 3, at New York, it becomes necessary to dredge all the upper part of the Wallabout near the causeway to afford greater facilities for handling ships at entrance to dock and also to increase the berthing capacity of the water front. The eastern quay wall of the Whitney Basin, will under the present appropriation, be completed to within about 180 feet of the causeway. It is desired to complete this; as also a piece of retaining quay wall between dry dock No. 3 and the old bridge. Building for the storage of ship's steel has become a necessity at this yard. Under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1893, a causeway across the Wallabout to the cobdock was contracted for in January, 1893, but as the work came to about the low-water level the commissioner of public works for the city of Brooklyn requested that a number of flushing culverts might be put in above the low-tide mark in order to prevent the fouling of the water on the city side of the causeway. Other needed improvements at New York will cost \$137,000.

The timber dry dock, at League Island, which was opened March, 1891, needs very considerable repairs. It is proposed to cut down the sides of the dock to the level of half tide, below which the piles will be permanently wet, lay new cross caps, and build up the sides with concrete from that level. A new wooden deck is required for the caisson; \$64,000. The west wall of the causeway leading from the island to the mainland requires immediate attention and repairs to avoid much greater expense. The necessity of having a convenient place where the more expensive of the ships of the Navy may be laid up in "reserve" in fresh water, where they will be protected from floating ice. In order to render this channel available for the purpose it will be necessary to dredge out the soft mud and gravel to a depth of 30 feet, most, if not all, of which can be to great advantage pumped over the low west end of the island, thereby raising it well above the highest tides. The Chief recommends changes at Washington, D. C., to cost \$56,000. It is desired to continue the quay wall now building at Norfolk, Va., and to complete the one south of it; \$25,000 and \$18,000. The dry docks are nearly 2,000 feet from the construction and repair shops. It would be in line with true economy to erect near the dry dock a fireproof ship-fitters' shop, with storage room for dock gear. A garbage crematory having been given such satisfaction at the New York yard, it is recommended that one be authorized for this yard. In order to maintain the requisite depth of water along the water front a sum for dredging is asked. The nature of the ground at Mare Island is such that it is constantly being pressed out into the channel unless held by piling; it is therefore desired to continue the quay wall, so as not only to hold the earth back, but at the same time to increase the wharfage front. The ground around the dry dock during the rainy season becomes very soft and stocky. The macadamizing should be continued. The water along the front has been gradually decreasing; a sum is needed for dredging.

Estimates to cover work at Puget Sound amount to \$100,000.

PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

Paymaster General Edwin Stewart, of the Navy, advocates the establishment of the contemplated naval reserve fleet and the construction of special storehouses, as tending to secure better care for the stores and enabling the Department to prepare vessels for commission much more expeditiously than is possible under present conditions. The variety and character of the stores pertaining to the outfit of a modern vessel of war are such that facilities which were ample twenty years ago do not meet present requirements. Complaint has been made of the inability of the principal yards to make prompt shipment of stores and to deliver supplies promptly to vessels at anchor in the vicinity of the yards. It is urgently recommended that suitable barges be constructed for the principal yards for this purpose, and that storehouses be provided for stores pertaining to vessels temporarily out of commission. While the Department has perfected a system of accounts well adapted to the needs of the service, the facilities for storing and handling supplies have not kept pace with the growth and development of the Navy.

There was drawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, \$26,202,155.37; \$6,974,435.04 was paid for the construction of new ships and for supplies purchased in the United States \$3,640,420.61.

The cost of maintaining the Navy during the fiscal year, exclusive of any increase to it, and permanent improvements at yards and stations specially appropriated for, was \$15,494,862.03. The cost of maintaining ships in commission was \$7,081,908; of navy yards and stations, \$3,767,827.42. There was expended in repairs to vessels \$957,521.21. The expenditures on account of the Marine Corps ashore amounted to \$736,662.48. The cost to the Navy of the Lighthouse Establishment was \$96,741; of the Coast and Geodetic Survey \$179,531.40; of the Fish Commission \$73,208.88. The money and material expended in arming and equipping the Naval Militia, not including material loaned to States, was \$27,186.56. The deposits by seamen under the "Pay of the Navy deposit fund," drawing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, amounted on June 30, 1896, to \$246,845.76. The amount deposited during the last fiscal year was \$168,912. The amount drawn out was \$168,178.60. There was paid in interest \$10,057.93. The value of stores issued from general stock during the past year exceeded the receipts from purchase by \$721,854.08, showing that care has been exercised in the matter of purchases and that old material has been largely utilized. Under the present system of concentrating supplies in general stock and issuing them to any department needing them, the account, which formerly grew larger year by year, has in past four years been reduced from \$11,190,586.41 to \$7,132,969.54. Stores purchased under the naval supply fund have been largely used. In the comparatively short time since the fund was established it has been turned over three times. It is recommended that Congress be asked to authorize that receipts for condemned material be credited to the naval supply fund in order to protect

It from impairment by reason of unavoidable losses. The demands upon the naval clothing factory have greatly increased within the past few years. It is now manufacturing clothing for the Navy, the Naval Militia, and the Revenue Cutter Service. The factory is located on the upper floor of an old building at the New York Navy Yard. The accommodations are entirely inadequate, and the appliances not of the most improved kind. New presses and cutting machines should be provided, and a building better suited for the purpose assigned.

Most excellent and valuable work is being done by the board of officers appointed by the Department to consult with merchants as to the best grades of supplies and to formulate specifications describing them in commercial terms. This work should be continued until all commercial supplies have been described by detailed specifications, and where necessary either illustrated by blue prints or shown by standard samples. The bureau has been greatly assisted and the interests of the Navy protected and promoted by the painstaking labor and discriminating work performed by the boards of inspection at the several yards and stations. It is safe to say that never before in the history of the Navy have supplies been subjected to such careful, intelligent, and rigid examination.

THE BATTLE OF HAFIR.

A detailed account is given in the London "Times" of the combat in Egypt which preceded the occupation of Dongola. It was an easy affair for the Anglo-Egyptian troops, presumably not disclosing the full strength of the Mahdi's forces, yet it has an interest in several respects.

Hafir is on the left bank of the Nile, thirty miles below Dongola. The Anglo-Egyptian forces moved forward with the cavalry and horse artillery, covering the front and the camel corps on the left flank. The four brigades were very mobile, heavy baggage having been left behind and only hospital tents carried. The march was in an extended a formation as the ground allowed. The column traversed a land of palms and bush and lush pasture, with fields of cotton, beans, and ripening maize around each village. The ragged inhabitants greeted the troops with shrill cries of delight.

Reaching Bargi, the troops marched across the desert for ten miles, avoiding a deep bend in the Nile, and on approaching the river again found the steamers awaiting them. Another march followed, mostly through soft sand, and when Hafir was reached a unique engagement resulted. The Nile is there from 2,000 to 3,000 yards wide, and the Egyptian force of 15,000 men sat in the sands under the sun, their artillery alone in action, while the gunboats also fired at the foe.

Wad el Bishara, the Dervish commander, had fortified Hafir very well with a low line of shelter trenches along the river bank, having a morass at each end. But he had for artillery only five small brass pieces, captured at Khartum, and two Nordenfeldt guns, and the latter were in action only a short time, perhaps being disabled in some way. The five cannon could not reach the British troops, while the riflemen in the trenches, with their Remingtons and Martini-Henrys, could do little or no damage at that long range.

With the gunboats, however, the Dervish rifle pits were able to sustain a prolonged engagement. The Yamai, the Abu Klea, and the Metemneh each steamed up successively abreast of the enemy's works and delivered a fire at a distance of about 400 yards from her Krupp's, Nordenfeldts, and Maxims, then dropping down stream till practically out of range. This process was resorted to so as to save the vessels from being sunk, as the probably would have been had they remained constantly under the enemy's fire. The bullets from the small arms damaged the woodwork, and one shell, which struck the Abu Klea between wind and water, entered her magazine, but happily was faulty and did not burst. The Metemneh received one shell through her smokestack, another through her cabin, and a third through the gun shield at her bow. Still only one man was killed, and Comdr. Colville and twelve others were wounded.

Three hours of this sort of work with the gunboats having failed to silence the enemy, Col. Parsons was ordered to cross from the further side of the river with two field batteries, a horse battery, and the Maxim battery, supported by two companies of the 10th Sudanese battalion, to the Island of Artaghasi, in mid-stream. The guns were easily transferred, as the subsidence of the Nile had left a narrow bar of isthmus between the bank and the island. These batteries, being much nearer than the others, were more effective against the Dervish forts, but the riflemen still stuck to their trenches. They did little damage, however, for the reason, as is said that they had shortened their rifles to diminish the weight, and had put no forward sights on them, so that they constantly fired too high. On the other hand, the single small gunboat which the Dervishes had was struck by a shell below the waterline, and sank in the stream.

Emboldened by the aid of the batteries on the island and by the silencing of the enemy's redoubts, perhaps because of the dismounting of the guns, the three gunboats steamed in line past the enemy's works, delivering a final fire against them, which was answered by musketry, and proceeded up the river toward Dongola. It was then evident that Bishara would have to look out for the safety of the latter place. He first tried, however, but unsuccessfully, to save about two dozen sailing vessels, laden with the grain which he had brought down for his troops.

When this could not be accomplished, he crossed the river before the following morning, being under the impression, it is said, that the British would continue their march to Dongola on their side of the stream. But when the English commander learned that this had been done he crossed in turn to Hafir, and marched up on that side, and before long Dongola was in his hands.

The success with which the Italian artillery carry heavy guns and place them in position in places that seem inaccessible, is due to the invention, by Capt. Bonagente, of a belt to which the patented name of Cingolo Bonagente has been given. A 21-centimetre cannon, weighing 4,000 kilogrammes, with its carriage, has been drawn along a horizontal route by six or seven men without difficulty. The same gun has been carried over the crest of a mountain by sixty men within an hour.

Some years ago the late Maj. Roddy Owen was at Aldershot, and offered to back himself to make a horse he was riding jump a straw. Everyone laughed, and although his fondness for horses was well known, none believed he could accomplish the feat. A long straw was procured and laid on the ground. Owen proceeded to blindfold the horse, and rode him at the mark, which the animal cleared with a bound that would have settled a five-bar gate. When he returned to collect his bets, all the sportsmen had vanished.

THE STATE TROOPS.

9th NEW YORK—COL. W. SEWARD.

The 9th Regt., of New York, Col. Seward, has made a splendid record in rifle practice for the season of 1896, especially considering the fact that it has been without any facilities for indoor practice. The result was only brought about by very hard work from its members, supervised by Capt. Coan, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and his assistant, Lieut. Winterroth, who have spent a great deal of time on the range in looking after qualifications, and who have exercised the duties of their offices with the most commendable energy. The record this year is 11 experts, 87 sharpshooters and 535 marksmen, against 12 experts, 83 sharpshooters and 540 marksmen last year. The figures in detail are as follows:

	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.
Field and staff.....	2	2	13
Non-commissioned staff.....	1	2	14
Co. A, Capt. O'Connor.....	5	35	86
Co. B, Capt. Tompkins.....	1	3	35
Co. C, Capt. Poole.....	0	3	46
Co. D, Capt. Walton.....	0	22	59
Co. E, Capt. Dessar.....	0	2	34
Co. F, Capt. Marks.....	0	0	40
Co. G, Capt. Wilcocks.....	0	4	64
Co. H, Capt. Silsby.....	0	10	49
Co. I, Capt. Kohlberger.....	0	1	39
Co. K, Capt. Morris.....	2	3	56

Total11 87 535

The names of the experts are Capt. C. A. Coan, Lieut. E. J. Winterroth, T. W. Timpon and M. Mahoney, Q. M. Sergt. E. L. Traphagen, Sergts. J. C. Haggerty and G. J. Fritzmer, Lance Corp. E. W. O'Brien, Privts. A. H. McGinn, Frank Stuart and A. J. Brown. Lieut. Maxwell, of Co. H, has been appointed Quartermaster of the 2d Batta.

The veterans of the regiment have appointed a committee, of which Mr. W. Scott is chairman, to take charge of furnishing their new quarters. Joseph W. Adce has presented a rebel flag to the corps, which was "won" by him while a prisoner in Richmond.

71st NEW YORK—COL. F. V. GREENE.

Co. C, 71st Regt., Capt. Zabriskie, assembled for weekly drill on Friday evening, Nov. 6. The turn-out was very small, being only twenty-five officers and men, including the Captain and 2d Lieutenant, out of some fifty members on the roll. The company was put on the march in column of fours, executed right and left oblique, column of twos, on right into line, marching in company front, forming left front into line. Some of the movements toward the close of the drill were executed in double time, and taken as a whole, the drill was an exceptionally good one.

The men were attentive and there was an entire absence of talking in the ranks. In executing right by twos the rear rank did not always close up promptly to facing distance at the preparatory command, but after the movement was repeated several times improvement was noted. In forming fours again from column of files, after the fours had united, the rear rank was slow in falling back to the forty-four inches prescribed. The oblique movements were exceptionally well executed, and the distance alignments, intervals and dress in column of fours was very good. In marching in company front, however, the rear rank was too close to the front rank. The abouts by fours and the changes of direction were well executed, while the manual was very fair. The small turn-out should be remedied. There will be regimental review and reception in January next.

The record of rifle practice at Creedmoor for the past season in the 71st Regt. shows that the command has not neglected this important training of the soldier. The regiment in the aggregate has qualified 11 experts, 98 sharpshooters and 590 marksmen. Co. B, Capt. Hazen, leads the regiment. The figures in detail follow:

	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.
Field and staff and non-commissioned staff.....	1	8	30
Co. A, Capt. Whittle.....	0	7	45
Co. B, Capt. Hazen.....	1	17	100
Co. C, Capt. Zabriskie.....	0	6	46
Co. D, Capt. Linson.....	2	11	84
Co. E, Capt. Wells.....	1	6	50
Co. G, Capt. Bleeker.....	0	4	41
Co. H, Capt. Joyce.....	2	8	63
Co. I, Capt. Reton.....	4	27	61
Co. K, Capt. Keck.....	0	4	61

Total11 98 590

12th NEW YORK LIEUT. COL. McC. BUTT.

Lieut. E. R. Tilton, of Co. A, 12th Regt., has been unanimously elected Captain in place of Smith, resigned. He has been connected with the 12th since Nov. 30, 1891, and previous to that time had been a member of Troop A. Capt.-elect Tilton is a very worthy officer, and his election recalls to mind an interesting incident which occurred in August, 1892, while the 12th was on duty in Buffalo during the switchmen's strike. On one occasion during that time Lieut. Tilton was in charge of a guard at a street crossing over a railroad where the traffic was considerable, and a large number of pedestrians passed. The orders were to allow no crowds to congregate, and the guards were consequently kept busy keeping people moving. The police in many instances proved to be in sympathy with the rioters, and one of them at the crossing where the guard, under Lieut. Tilton, was stationed, began to get quite demonstrative against keeping order, but he received a lesson he will probably never forget. A wide-awake guard was ordering people to "move on," when the policeman in question began to abuse him for so-called "freshness," and in a loud tone argued that people had a right to congregate as much as they pleased, despite the military orders to the contrary, providing they did no harm. His remarks emboldened the crowd for a moment, but the guard, reinforced by a couple more, soon had them moving, and then Lieut. Tilton, who had heard the tirade of the policeman, paid his attention to him. "You are a disgrace to your uniform, and unfit to be on the force as a protector of law and order," said the Lieutenant. "And it's not the likes of you that is any better," replied the policeman. The Lieutenant said, "Well, we'll soon settle that, and I shall place you in arrest for inciting to riot." This made the policeman furious, but the Lieutenant, who was calm, but who stutters slightly at times, said, "Dro-dro-drop that cl-cl-cl-club." The policeman said he would be darned first. "You are my prisoner," said Tilton, and, calling out the tallest Corporal and the smallest private in the guard, told them to load their rifles with ball cartridge. "Now," said Tilton to the policeman, "if

you do not at once drop that club I shall order your head blown off, and will take your body on a stretcher if you do not care to walk as a prisoner. I shall count three, and if you don't obey orders this time you won't get another chance." The Corporal and private then, at command, aimed point blank at the policeman. "One," slowly said the Lieutenant, and the policeman looked rather scared. "Two," again said the Lieutenant, and the club was dropped. The prisoner was taken to the guardhouse of the regiment in camp, which was occupied by four drunks of the regiment; good men when sober, but bad when drunk. Of course, they were delighted to have the innovation of the company of a policeman as a prisoner, and—it is almost unnecessary—they had lots of fun with him, so much, in fact, that the policeman will hardly care to be a prisoner in a military camp again. The Chief of Police, when he heard that one of his men had been arrested by the military, came to the camp in great huff and began to threaten dire vengeance. He was quickly told that if he did not keep quiet he would be gagged and put in the guardhouse. He left in a hurry and the next time he came to see about the case he was politeness itself. The following are the figures of rifle practice for the regiment for the past season:

	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.
F. S. and N. C. S.....	6	10	24
Company A.....	0	4	41
Company B.....	9	22	73
Company C.....	1	8	58
Company D.....	0	4	40
Company E.....	4	7	43
Company F.....	0	6	37
Company G.....	1	10	70
Company H.....	3	3	64
Company I.....	0	2	41
Company K.....	1	7	70

Total25 83 561

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. W. E. Lombard, Co. B, 1st Regt. of Massachusetts, announces that the company on Thanksgiving Day will hold its annual target shoot, and that the merchants and patriotic citizens who are interested in the welfare of this organization are again invited to donate merchandise prizes to be shot for in the company matches, as in former years. Capt. Lombard also says:

"The donation of these prizes do much to encourage the men to become more proficient in the use of the rifle, and therefore much more efficient soldiers. The work already accomplished by the company during the past four years is the best record of any company in Massachusetts and has been accomplished only by the members sacrificing a large amount of their time and money. Let it be understood that this organization expended over \$350 last June to make the city celebration parade a success; then we should be pleased to have you donate a prize for this shoot. All sorts of prizes are acceptable and all donations from our friends will be thoroughly appreciated. Prizes may be sent direct to the armory or will be called for upon notification that one is ready for delivery."

VERMONT.

G. O. 2, A. G. O. Vermont, directs that as a token of respect to the memory of Ex-Gov. Levi K. Fuller, officers will wear the usual badge of mourning when appearing in uniform during the next thirty days, and the flag will be displayed at half-mast at each armory, arsenal and military headquarters, and a salute of 17 guns fired from the Light Battery at Brattleboro. Gen. Peck further says: "In the military service as Sergeant of infantry, Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gov. Converse, Captain of Fuller's Light Battery from 1874 to 1892, he gained an enviable reputation and reflected great credit upon the State. He was conferred the brevet rank of Colonel in 1887. Seldom has a Commander-in-Chief been called upon to announce the death of a predecessor so competent in the military and able in the civil service of the State. Words fall short of a just tribute to one who has labored so zealously and efficiently for the general public welfare. His highest eulogy is in the hearts of those who knew him best as soldier and citizen."

Co. A, 1st Inf., has at last, after a long struggle, succeeded in getting some very desirable quarters. Besides a good drill hall they have very nice club rooms, which the young ladies of Rutland have very kindly furnished with several nice pieces of furniture and a number of oil paintings and water colors.

Q. M. Sergt. Geo. Kendall, Co. K, 1st Inf., was married on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Baptist Church, in Bennington, to Miss Florence Sibley. Both parties are popular and have the good wishes of a host of friends. At an election of Co. C, 1st Inf., held Oct. 31, in Brandon, to fill the vacancy of Captain, caused by Capt. J. W. Symonds, promoted, 1st Lieut. B. A. Carr was elected Captain and 2d Lieut. Thos. F. Lynch elected 1st Lieutenant, and Geo. W. Laffan elected 2d Lieutenant. All the above-mentioned officers have earned their promotions by hard and faithful service in the National Guard.

Co. H, 1st Inf., will give their annual military concert and ball at their armory, in Montpelier, on the evening of Nov. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. Thomas H. P. Todd, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, 1st Regt. of Pennsylvania, under date of November 9, 1896, sends us the following letter:

"To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

"Dear Sir: In submitting my report of rifle practice for the season of 1896 of the 1st Regt. of Inf., N. G. Pa., to the Colonel Commanding, a portion of which was published in the Journal of October 24, that portion which referred to the Georgia team having shot quick-twist Remington barrels on Springfield stocks was not correct. "I have since learned from reliable information that but one member of the team used such a rifle, while the others all used Springfield three-grooved rifles, and their own specially prepared ammunition.

"In justice to the members of the Georgia team, I desire you to make public through the columns of the Journal this correction."

MARYLAND.

The new armory of the 4th Regt., of Baltimore, is to be completed and dedicated with imposing ceremonies in March next. Work on the foundation of the old Western High School, on Fayette street, near Paca, which is being turned into the armory, was begun on Monday. When the alterations are completed the building will have a very armorial appearance. The front will have two towers with battlements. The drill room of the armory, which will be the second floor of the building, will

be about the same as that of the 5th Regt. armory. There will be galleries for spectators. The headquarters, company rooms, executive and other offices, will be on the first floor. The armory will have a rifle range, three bowling alleys and three billiard tables. The improvements and changes in the building will cost about \$50,000. Under the old military law the Maryland National Guard was restricted to twenty-eight companies, and under the new law provision is made for three regiments of the twelve companies each, one detached or colored company, and if the funds are sufficient, a battery of artillery, a troop of cavalry and a signal corps. There are now, including the colored troops, twenty-nine companies, and, with the addition of the four companies added to the 1st Regt., the total strength of the Maryland National Guard will be one brigade of three regiments of twelve companies each, and one detached colored company, in all about 2,200 officers and men.—Baltimore "Life."

SWIMMING TANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

The matter of proper bathing facilities for the State troops of Massachusetts again comes prominently to the front, says the Boston "Herald," with the assignment of Dr. H. Lincoln Chase assistant surgeon, 5th Inf., M. V. M., by the Adjutant General, to make a report on the methods to be adopted in that direction. The question of proper bathing and swimming facilities has long been under consideration at State headquarters, and at South Framingham it was at one time proposed to use the water from Leonard's pond. This water was, however, found too cold for the purpose, and up to the present time nothing has been done in the way of furnishing swimming tanks, although primitive bathing closets are and have been in use on the field for a number of years. Dr. Chase is well qualified for the duty proposed, he having made an exhaustive study of the subject, and in a paper published in the "Medical and Surgical Journal" last September gave a history of swimming and the methods adopted by governments for the instruction of their soldiers. In the French army he found that "comparatively little, if any, attention is given to swimming. Very few of the streams of France are deep enough to swim in, and in few of those that are deep enough is swimming permitted by the inhabitants of the vicinity." In the German army he found the very best facilities for keeping clean, as well as very thorough drills in swimming. In this army he found the "rain bath" used extensively. In the British army, swimming is a requisite. In the Japanese army all recruits are taught swimming, and Japanese soldiers are required to bathe daily in summer and three times a week in winter, tubs being used. It is probable

that Dr. Chase will endeavor to secure for the State troops a permanent swimming house in Framingham field, supplied with water from some one of the adjacent ponds or from the Boston water system.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieut. E. W. Nichols, of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, whose resignation and discharge has taken place, had his resignation indorsed by the commander of the Naval Brigade, as follows: "Notwithstanding the fact that Lieut. Nichols has not received a naval training, his adaptability to the service is evidenced by his having compiled 'The Handbook of Gunnery Drills,' now issued by the Navy Department to the naval militia in all the States, and also to the service. I consider him an earnestly zealous officer, whose resignation is a distinct loss to the militia." Lieut. Nichols will in future reside in New York City.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Company A, 23d Regt., New York, will hold a drill and entertainment in the armory on Wednesday evening, November 18. As Co. A is one of the best companies in the National Guard, a reputation it established many years ago, its friends can look forward to an enjoyable evening.

A new rifle range for the militia of Lowell, Mass., has been opened at Dracut. It has been fitted up with all modern improvements, both at the target pit and at the firing points, where the latest devices for signaling are used. The range cost \$13,000.

Co. A, State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, Pa., will hold a reception in their armory on Wednesday evening, November 25.

The veteran association of Co. D, 23d New York, have been invited to attend a review of the 2d Battn. of the 14th Regt. on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25. Seats have been reserved for them.

The athletic association of the 7th Regt., New York, will hold their winter games in the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 5, when the usual interesting programme will be given.

The Old Guard of New York, Maj. Thomas E. Sloan, will, on Nov. 25, 1896, celebrate the 113th anniversary of the evacuation of the city of New York by the British forces, Nov. 25, 1783, by a parade and dinner. The assembly is ordered at the armory at 12:30 p. m.

According to the New Haven "Register," the new Adjutant General of Connecticut on the staff of Gov.-elect Cook is to be Col. Walter J. Leavenworth, formerly of the 2d Regt., C. N. G.

Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle, 4th Brigade, N. G. N. Y.,

was held up by highwaymen early on the morning of Nov. 4 in Buffalo, but the police kept the "hold-up" a secret, at the request of the General, it is said, and the facts have only just leaked out. The details state that on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 3, Gen. Doyle, like many more sound money men, was at the Buffalo Club listening to the election returns. He and some other members left the club about 2 a. m. and started up Delaware avenue. At Virginia street the collector separated from them, turning west on Virginia street toward his home, at No. 3 Cottage street. When he reached an alley which runs north from Virginia street just east of the 74th Regt. armory, two men suddenly seized him from behind and laid him carefully on the sidewalk. A third man ran across the street and went through his trousers pockets. He stole a silver matchbox. The robbers did not bother to unbutton his coat and steal the valuable gold watch which was in his vest. They got nothing but the matchbox. The approach of a man through North Morgan street, which was opposite the alley, caused the robbers to leave their search and run up the alley. The General got up and walked to his home and telephoned to the police. None of the highwaymen at last accounts had been caught.

A second attempt in the 23d Regt., New York, to hold an election for Major, which occurred on Nov. 9, proved a failure. The vote at the election in question stood 12 for Capt. Stokes and 12 for Capt. Thorn. Gen. McLeer presided, and advised the officers to lay aside any personal differences they might have and try to unite upon some one candidate. The election was adjourned indefinitely.

Capt. Clayton, of Troop C, of New York, directs that the first platoon, in command of Lieut. L. B. Smith, drill on Tuesday nights; the second platoon, in command of Lieut. W. M. Tuttle, on Wednesday nights; the third platoon, in command of Henry Claus, Thursday nights, and the fourth platoon, in command of Lieut. J. T. Hetrick, on Friday nights. Platoon commanders are cautioned that the exercises to be executed with the horses standing should be given before they are heated up. Rests should be of short duration, and given while the battalion is on the south side of the hall, as much out of the draught as possible.

Col. Michell, of the 14th Regt., New York, has issued orders directing the 1st Battn., composed of Cos. A, G, H, I and K, under command of Maj. Tobey, to assemble for drill in the armory on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, and the 2d Battn., composed of Cos. B, C, D, E and F, under command of Maj. Gillon, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19. A reception will be given by the 2d Battn. at the armory on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, on which occasion a review will be tendered to Col. Alexis C. Smith, 23d Regt.

Capt. W. L. Fish, of the 47th Regt., New York, who

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Army Building, New York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing materials and work for construction of Concrete Battery at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Nov. 28, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. **G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.**

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, New London, Conn., October 28, 1896. Proposals for building gun emplacements on Great Gull Island, New York, will be received until noon, November 28, 1896, and then opened. For full information apply to **SMITH S. LEACH,** Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1896. Sealed proposals for constructing gun emplacements and wharf at Sheridan Point, Va. will be received here until 12m, November 23, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. **CHAS. J. ALLEN, Major, Engr.**

CONSTRUCTION OF BREAKWATER IN DELAWARE BAY, DEL. U. S. Engineer Office, 1428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., Novbr. 3, 1896. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, December 10, 1896, and then publicly opened for constructing stone breakwater in Delaware Bay, Del. Information furnished on application. **C. W. Raymond, Maj., Engrs.**

was recently appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battn., has passed the Brigade Examining Board.

A match tug of war has been arranged between a team from the 14th and 23d Regts., New York, in the armory of the latter. The contest will take place on Saturday evening, Nov. 21, the night of the 23d Regt.'s athletic games.

Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, of the 12th New York, has received the unanimous nomination for Colonel, vice Dowd resigned, and an election has been asked for. The nomination of Col. Butt was a foregone conclusion, and his election will be a fitting testimonial to an energetic and worthy officer.

The Cadet Corps of the 1st Battn., New York, commanded by Lieut. B. Wollner, will hold their sixth annual exhibition drill and reception in Wendell's Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth street, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18. The programme includes a standing gun drill at 9 o'clock, broadsword drill at 9:30 o'clock, mounted battery drill at 9:45 p. m. There will be a melée with single sticks, a review and reception. The committee in charge are 1st Sergt. J. Speyer, chairman; Lieut. B. Wollner, Sergt. A. W. D. Woodall, Corp. C. Curley and Pvt. J. Pittam. The entertainment promises to be a very interesting one.

There is no truth in the sensational articles that have appeared in some New York papers to the effect that officers of the 1st Brigade were kept at their armories under orders from the brigade commander on election day in anticipation of trouble. There were no orders issued at any time for the assembly of any officers or men by Gen. Fitzgerald. What really did happen was that as a precautionary measure the several commanding officers were asked to leave word at brigade headquarters where they could be promptly reached on election day in case

they might have to be summoned to their armories on short notice. Then upon his own responsibility one Colonel, rather foolishly perhaps, sent out written orders to a number of his officers and men requiring them to report at the armory on election day. With the exception of two armories all were closed tight, save for the presence of the usual employés.

A story going the rounds describes how a subordinate officer of the Guard, with a heart moved by bitterness toward his superior officer, tried to get the better of him, and in the end was hoist by his own petard. It seems there was a Major in a certain regiment not a hundred miles from New York City who, for some reason best known to himself, suddenly took an extreme dislike to his Lieutenant Colonel. This he took particular pains to show at different times and in divers places. His display of animosity before many military men took the form of unlimited abuse. Great surprise was expressed at the action of the Major, who at one time was loud in the praises of his Lieutenant Colonel, and who had at one time befriended him when he was in serious trouble in a military way. Now, the Major, as the story goes, had been detailed a member of the brigade examining board, before which his own Lieutenant Colonel was shortly to appear in the ordinary course of events for promotion. "Now I'll fix him," shouted the Major around well known places where officers are wont to congregate. "I tell you that ——— will never be able to pass any board I am on, and he'll kill himself against this snag sure." He went so far as to say that the board would be with him. Next the Major's ravings reached the ears of the brigade commander. Then came the climax. An order was suddenly issued from brigade headquarters, the old board was dissolved and relieved, and, to the dismay of the Major, the Lieutenant Colonel he had intended to

do was detailed as president of the new board. The shock was a sad one to the Major, but the lesson should not be lost on him.

"Father, are Generals brave men?" asked Johnny of his father.

"Yes, my son, as a rule," was the answer.

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The number of deserters from the German army who have escaped into France this summer is greater than usual. They one and all give as their excuse the harsh treatment they receive at the hands of the non-commissioned officers. A very considerable proportion of these men volunteer for service in the French Foreign Legion.

Two million rounds of cordite ammunition were landed at Quebec the other day, destined for the Canadian Militia, and has been stored in the citadel, bringing the amount of cordite in store there up to 4,000,000, in addition to 1,000,000 rounds of Snider cartridges.

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BORN

MILLS.—At Governors Island, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1896, to the wife of Capt. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Inf., a daughter.

MARRIED.

GLASGOW—MAGOFFIN.—At El Paso, Tex., Oct. 29, 1896, Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st U. S. Cav., A. D. C., to Miss Josephine Richardson Magoffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Magoffin.

HAMPSON—WILSON.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1896, Mr. Joseph J. Hampson to Miss Blanche Wilson, daughter of Chaplain Davis Wilson, U. S. A.

NOTT—HILDT.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City, Nov. 10, 1896, Mr. Charles Cooper Nott, Jr., to Miss Julia Jerome Hildt, daughter of the late Col. John McLean Hildt, formerly of the U. S. A., a granddaughter of the late Addison G. Jerome.

DIED.

BROOKE.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 11, 1896, 1st Lieut. Edward Heath Brooke, 21st U. S. Inf.

COSTON.—At Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 7, Capt. H. H. Coston, U. S. M. C., retired.

CLOVER.—Nov. 9, 1896, at his summer home at New Hackensack, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Rev. Lewis P. Clover, D. D., father of Lieut. Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N.

McLURG.—At West Chester, Pa., Nov. 3, 1896, Dr. John R. McLurg, father of Surg. Walter A. McLurg, U. S. N.

MURPHY.—On Friday, Oct. 30, at the Hotel Stratford, Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Annie E. Murphy, widow of the late D. F. Murphy, and mother of the wife of Capt. Morris C. Foote, 9th U. S. Inf.

PAGE.—In St. Louis, on Nov. 2, William T. Tracy, brother of Mrs. John H. Page.

PIERCE.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5, 1896, Capt. Francis Edwin Pierce, 1st U. S. Inf.

RYAN.—At Albany, N. Y., on Nov. 2, Julia E. Ryan, sister of Asst. Engr. J. P. J. Ryan, U. S. N., on Nov. 2, 1896.

STEVENSON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Thomas Stevenson, father of Pay Inspr. J. H. Stevenson, U. S. N., retired.

USLAR.—Mrs. Lizzie Uslar, at Fort Reno, O. T., Oct. 30, 1896, wife of Post Q. M. Sergt. Fred Uslar, U. S. A.

WINSLOW.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 7, 1896, Miss Mary C. Winslow, daughter of the late Adml. John A. Winslow, U. S. N.

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(From the Albany "Times-Union.")

Canada is to have a new flag. The most favored design is said to be "three conjoined strips, fess or horizontal, not vertical, with a Union Jack at the corner on the upper or red strip next the staff, the white or center strip strewn with maple leaves quite separate from each other, and a crown well marked on the lower or blue strip." In this design Canada will have a Union Jack to denote her British nationality; a maple leaf for each of her provinces, and a crown to give emphasis to the imperial principle. In its coloring—red, white, and blue—this flag would be thoroughly American, but the crown kills the very essence of Americanism.

With a view to uniformity, it is proposed in England to deprive the Scots, Greys, Lancers, Hussars, Dragoons, Highlanders, Light Infantry, Fusiliers and Rifles of their distinctive head dress.

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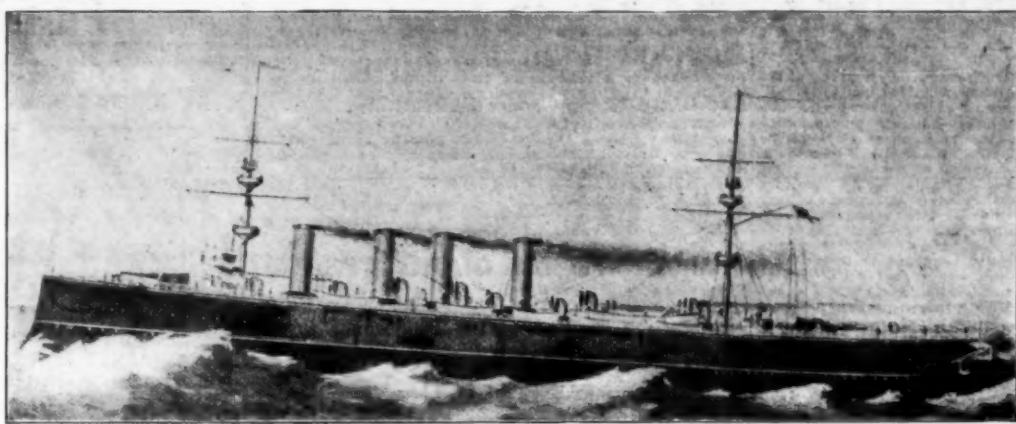


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The "Revue de Cavalerie," published in Paris, instituted a comparison between the ages of the higher commanders in the German and in the French cavalry, the result of which, the author claims, is not at all favorable to France. The German cavalry consists of 93 regiments forming 46 brigades, while the French cavalry consists of 89 regiments forming 43 brigades. The average age of the German brigade commanders is computed at a little less than 53 years, while that of the French commanders of like grade is 57 years. In the cavalry of Germany the average age of regimental commanders of the grade of Colonel is 50 years, and that of Lieutenant Colonel less than 48 years. In the French cavalry the average age of regimental commanders is 52 years and 5 months. Summing up the whole subject the ages of the commanders of cavalry are given as follows: Germany—Three Corps Commanders of 60, 59 and 57 years; 15 Division Commanders of 52 to 56 years; 46 Brigade Commanders of 48 to 55 years; 93 Regimental Commanders of 41 to 51 years. France—Three Corps Commanders, 2 of 64, 1 of 61 years; 14 Division Commanders of 56 to 64 years; 43 Brigade Commanders of 51 to 61 years; 89 Regimental Commanders of 44 to 59 years.



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THE NEW BRITISH CRUISER POWERFUL.

The cut of the British cruiser Powerful, given above, represents the latest vessels of their navy, designed to be swift and powerful vessels capable of keeping the sea, of conveying a fleet of merchant ships, and of making rapid passages to distant parts without recoaling. As some departure has been made in her construction from that of previous vessels of the same class, she practically becomes a new type of cruiser, in that all side protection is dispensed with, and in its place is substituted an armored deck, which offers powerful resistance to the penetration of projectiles; the resisting power of the usually-fitted belt being added to the normal strength of the deck. The Powerful, whose construction was commenced early in 1894, is of the following principal dimensions: Length between perpendiculars, 500 feet; over all, 538 feet. She has a beam of 71 feet, and at her load draught of 27 feet she displaced about 14,250 tons. She is composed entirely of steel, with the exception of her stem, stern, and rudder frames, which are of phosphor bronze, these latter being heavy castings, totalling some 50 tons in weight. In the hull proper, great pains have been taken by a skillful disposition of the material to obtain extreme lightness, combined with great strength and rigidity. The vessel has six decks, viz., platform, orlop, protective, main, and upper and boat decks. The protective or armored deck runs the whole length of the ship, and is of great strength, being four inches at its thickest part, tapering to 3 inches at the ends, and is made of three thicknesses of steel plate. This deck dips at the ship's sides 7 feet below the load water-line, and rises 3 feet 6 inches above it on the middle line, thus giving 10 feet 6 inches of camber, and enabling the tops of the engine cylinders to come under it without resorting to armored engine hatch coamings, as in some late cruisers. By adopting this design of protective deck a good depth and breadth of coal armor is provided on both sides of the ship. The vessel has no external keel, and is structurally built on the bracketed system. Being intend-

ed to keep the sea, the hull is sheathed with teak and coppered. Heavy bilge keels, 224 feet long, are fitted on each side, and are metal sheathed. The rudder, which is on the balanced principle, is some 15 tons in weight and of large area. The ship internally is divided into compartments by numerous transverse water-tight bulkheads; 240 feet of the middle length of the vessel is occupied by the machinery space, which is divided up into ten compartments, two of which are devoted to the propelling engines, and the remainder to the boilers; a longitudinal middle line bulkhead running through the whole of this length.

Between the armored protective deck and the one above it—the main deck—the whole of the 240 feet of length is divided up by numerous water-tight bulkheads into coal bunkers which, when filled, for a coal protection for the whole of the machinery space, the horizontal thickness of coal being between 9 and 10 feet. The propelling machinery of the ship consists of two independent sets of inverted four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, driving four cranks, designed to develop about 25,000 indicated horse-power, when running at about 110 revolutions per minute, with 210 lbs steam pressure at the engines. The sequence of the cylinders is, one high-pressure, one intermediate pressure, and two low-pressure, as shown in our engraving. Each engine has two air pumps, one worked off the high-pressure cylinder crosshead, and the others from the forward low pressure crosshead, and a separate main condenser. The boilers supplying the engines with steam, which are 48 inches in number, are of the Belleville water-tube type, and are located in eight separate water-tight compartments or boiler rooms, which are all forward of the engines. Their working pressure is 200 lbs per square inch, reduced at the high-pressure cylinder to 210 lbs. The total fire-grate area is 2,200 square feet, and the total heating surface 67,800 square feet. In her preliminary trial, in which her after 16 boilers only were used, her speed was 14.0 knots for 27 hours; coal consumption per indicated horse-power per hour, 2.07 lbs. for thirty hours. We take the above data and the cut accompanying it from the London "Engineer."

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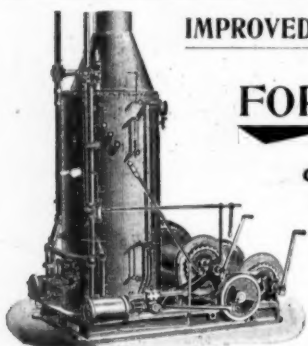
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